The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CHURCH MATTERS.

Trial of Deacon Rogers by the Illinois Presbyterian Synod.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois closed its deliberations today. The case of Deacon J. H. Rogers, formerly Deacon of the Presbyterian church at Dunlap, Peoria Presbytery, came up for trial. Mr. Rogers was tried by his church and the verdict was against him. He appealed to the presbytery, which body also decided adversely to him. Mr. Rogers and the church decided to appeal the case to the present synod now in session in this city. The case has occupied the entire attention of the synod today, the decision of the synod being to remand it back to the session for trial, in accordance with the church law, which it is claimed was not strictly followed in the former trial. The charges are preferred by a young woman schoolteacher.

Universalist General Convention.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Universalist General Convention meets here tomorrow in annual convention. The Woman's Centenary Association meets at 2 p. m., and the meeting of Western ministers takes place at the same hour. The convention proper meets in the evening. The representation bids fair to be large.

Missouri Baptists.

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Tomorrow forenoon at 10 o'clock the semi-centennial session of the Missouri Baptists' General Association will convene in this city. Delegates are pouring in from every direction. Seven hundred delegates and visitors will attend the convention.

CANADIAN ACCIDENTS.

QUEBEC, Oct., Oct. 20.—A farmer at St. Jacobin left four children in the house while he went to the field this morning. The eldest, aged 11, placed a flask of powder on the stove and a quantity inside of the stove. The stove was blown into fragments and the house set on fire. Three children were rescued dying. The fourth may recover.

A family named Parent, consisting of husband, wife, and son, got drunk last night, and, it is supposed, in their maneuvres knocked over a lamp, which set fire to Mrs. Parent's clothing. The police were attracted to the house by cries for assistance, and found the woman lying in the back yard with her entire clothing on fire. She was conveyed to the hospital, but died shortly afterward.

A MILK TEST.

A German test for watered milk consists in dipping a well-polished knitting needle into a deep vessel of milk, and then immediately withdrawing it in an upright position. If the milk is pure, a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle; but the addition of even a small proportion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

THE VOICE OF TRADE.

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A Procession Never Before Equaled in the History of the City.

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UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION.

A COUNTLESS MULTITUDE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Wall street was crowded with people this afternoon, the occasion being the business-men's meeting to ratify the nominations of Blaine and Logan. A large stand, heavily draped with the American colors, was erected on the southwest corner of the steps of the Sub-Treasury building. Pictures of the Republican candidates were displayed about this, and festooned streamers decorated the front. Farther down the street, at the corner of William, was another stand, decorated with Blaine and Logan flags, and in Broad street there was a platform from which addresses were made to the overflow of the crowd. The steps of the Sub-Treasury were packed with people before 3 o'clock, although the meeting was not announced to begin until half an hour later, and the street in front of the building was becoming densely crowded at this hour.

A GRAND PARADE OF BUSINESS-MEN.

Those who had the privilege—and they were thousands—of the roofs, copings, windows, steps, doorways, and balconies of the buildings in the immediate neighborhood of Bowling Green had the vantage ground for witnessing the largest parade of representative merchants of this city that ever took part in a political campaign. It surpassed even that of four years ago, when the merchants got up a demonstration in support of Gen. Garfield. The buildings around Bowling Green generally displayed flags.

No sooner had the gong sounded on the floor of the Produce Exchange, closing the business of the day, than there was a stir and bustle by Joseph M. Hazeltine, M. Requa, John M. Burt, W. S. Haynes, and other members of the Executive Committee. As they assembled the Republican members of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges were provided with badges. No one was given a badge who was not a member of either exchange, and, the interests of the two exchanges being identical and the members of one being members of the other, it was decided that the two should parade in one body. Eben's Twenty-third Regiment Band of forty pieces at 3 o'clock began playing "The Battle Cry of Freedom" in front of the exchange, and, as if by magic, Whitehall street became crowded by representative merchants, who immediately formed in platoons of ten and twelve files each. There were sixty-five platoons, so that the total number in line was 650 men, besides the twelve marshals. There were no newly-arrived immigrants in the line, as was the case in the Cleveland and Hendricks parade, but the men were all merchants engaged in shipping grain, flour, provisions, etc., whose faces are familiar in daily business on the Produce and Maritime Exchanges.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The Stock Exchange forces began to gather in New street at 3 p. m. and the clubs of the other exchanges began to form in the neighborhood of their various buildings. Brass bands were playing in all directions, one in front of the Cotton Exchange being at work half an hour before the close of business. The line formed in Broadway, from Wall street down into Whitehall street. The dry-goods men marched down Broadway to the place of meeting, and were loudly cheered. The procession went down Broadway to Beaver street, thence through to Broad street and up to Wall. The rear end of the line passed through Exchange to William street and thence up to the stand at Wall and William streets. The appearance of most of the organizations was excellent and their marching soldierly.

THE BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band, in fatigue uniform, was followed by the Bankers' and Brokers' Republican Club of the Stock Exchange, numbering about 425 men. They were loudly cheered as they advanced up Broad street and were showered with "ticker" tape from the various brokers' offices.

THE DRY-GOODS MEN.

Then came the Dry-Goods Blaine and Logan Association, headed by a large blue and gray banner bearing the name of the club. All the members had canes, which they shouldered in military style. As they went along they kept step to cries of "Oh—Oh—Oh—Hi—O" and "Blaine—Blaine—James—G.—Blaine." The rear ranks of this body were filled with clerks and porters. Near the rear of this body was a large banner bearing the words "Protection to American Industry." Marching twelve abreast in 129 sections, with a Captain to each, makes 1,675 men.

THE INSURANCE MEN.

They were followed by the Insurance Blaine and Logan Club, numbering about 200 men. This body did not indulge in such luxuries as a band, a banner, or badges.

LOWER WALL STREET MERCHANTS.

Then came the Lower Wall Street Merchants' Blaine and Logan Club, headed by a white banner with gold lettering and fringe. There were seventy-seven sections of four men each, numbering 308 men.

VARIOUS EXCHANGES.

Then came the New York Cotton Exchange Blaine and Logan Club. It carried a white silk and gold banner. The members marched four abreast and had twenty-two battalions.

This body was followed by the New York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange organization bearing a blue banner. They marched four abreast and had thirty-six battalions.

Then came the New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board Clubs. They numbered fifteen battalions.

The West Side Merchants' Republican Club came next. They had eighty-two battalions.

THE JEWELERS.

The last body in line was the Jewelers' Blaine and Logan Club. This body had fifty-five battalions, four abreast, making 220. This was the first occasion on which the jewelers ever made a political demonstration as a body. Not even during the War did they organize for political effect.

CALLED TO ORDER.

A CROWD OF THIRTY THOUSAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—When finally the speaking began Wall street from Broadway to William street, to Broad street, to Exchange place, was one solid mass of humanity, in the midst of which it was difficult to move. A fair estimate would place the number of the throng at about 30,000. When J. F. Plummer attempted to call to order the great crowd about the Sub-Treasury stand the music of four bands filled the air.

J. H. Herrick, who was introduced as Chairman of the meeting, made a telling speech. He expressed confidence in the ability of the moral influences of the Republican party to carry Blaine and Logan through to victory.

DISTINGUISHED NAMES.

Crowded around Mr. Herrick were the following named gentlemen, many of whom had consented to act as Vice-Presidents of the meeting: The Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, ex-Secretary Boutwell, the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Judge Noah Davis, Thomas C. Acton, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Cornelius N. Bliss, James Seligman, J. Rhinelander Dillon, B. G. Arnold, J. D. Vermilye, Naval Officer C. K. Graham, J. M. Requa, Richard G. Murphy, Gen. C. H. T. Callis, William A. Camp, Leonard Hazeltine, Theodore I. Husted, Excise Commissioner, Morris Parker, Handy, Gen. E. F. Pinto, L. G. Woodhouse, H. O. Armour, Augustus Kountze, J. D. Slayback, Gen. Lloyd Aspindall, A. Facklin, R. L. Cutting Jr., Donald McKay, Charles Arbuckle, R. H. Ammidoun, David G. Caywood, William L. Pomery, Richard H. Laimbeer, Samuel Jacoby, S. M. Milliken, Edward E. Evans, A. D. Julliard, John A. Stewart, Charles Waltrous, C. B. Mitchell, W. B. Dinsmore, D. R. James, George F. Baker, George Copeland, Thomas Denny, James D. Smith, C. K. Dutton, Harrison Durkee, Charles Minzescheimer, S. F. Strong, M. N. Day, N. G. Miller, John Stanton, George Cecil, L. B. Douns, A. E. Whisand, H. R. Haines, Albert R. Whitney, T. L. Watson, Frederick Mead, E. A. Drake, Harry E. Dodge, and H. W. Banks.

BLAINE INDORSED.

Gen. Collis read a long series of resolutions, which was unanimously adopted. They affirmed the principles of the Republican party, spoke of the long and honorable record of that party, and declared that James G. Blaine had been selected as a candidate for the Presidency by popular demand and not by any machine, and that he had lived "to experience the inevitable reaction which follows scurrilous and mendacious slander." In conclusion, the resolutions heartily indorse President Aurthur's Administration.

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

THE TREASURY BALANCE AND THE CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Secretary Gresham was enthusiastically cheered when he advanced to the front of the platform. He read his speech from manuscript. He stated at the outset that Oct. 1, 1884, there was a balance in the Government Treasury of $454,475,155, exclusive of minor coin, but after deducting amounts required be set aside by Constitutional provisions there remained a balance in the clear of only $143,234,041. The present prosperous condition of the Government was due to Republican management. Mr. Gresham then said:

"Honest, industrious, debt-paying persons do not favor a currency of fluctuating and uncertain value. [Applause.] They wish that the United States notes and the National-bank notes should be kept up to a coin standard. It is worthy of comment that many who are now clamorous against keeping this reserve for the redemption of United States notes earnestly opposed the issuing of them as unauthorized by the Constitution, and that, too, when the life of the Nation was in imminent peril. Bearing in mind the various claims upon the funds in the Treasury, what becomes of the charge made by the Democratic candidate for Vice-President and others of imposing taxation and the unnecessary holding of $450,000,000 or $500,000,000? The reserve is less than one-third of the apparent balance on hand. I have too much respect for the intelligence of Gov. Hendricks to believe he does not know that this apparent balance is not available for paying off the public debt or for general purposes. The leaders of the Democratic party, with some exceptions, protested against the issue of United States notes, and when in the opinion of Congress the necessities of the War required them to be issued and clothed with the legal-tender quality the utter collapse of the public credit was predicted. Instead of these predictions being verified the greenbacks, through the wise and conservative management of Republican Administrations, are at a par with gold. Those who are familiar with the action of the Democratic leaders during and after the War on questions affecting the public credit are not surprised to see them now at work by speech and vote to get rid of the reserve, without which we might be obliged to suspend specie payments.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

"The war for the preservation of the Union entailed upon us a debt of nearly $3,000,000,000. This debt, less cash in the Treasury, is now little more than $1,400,000,000. The vast difference between these enormous sums has been paid and extinguished under Republican Administrations, dollar for dollar, in good money. [Applause.] That is where the surplus revenue, the excess of receipts over expenditures, has gone, year by year. During the present year the reduction will probably be $100,000,000. . . . During the last year of the last Democratic Administration the Treasury was empty and our floating indebtedness exceeded $20,000,000. The creditors were clamorous for their money and the Administration was greatly embarrassed keeping the machinery of the Government running. Congress came to its relief by authorizing a loan, and so low had the public credit fallen that the Secretary sold 6 per cent bonds having twenty years to run at less than 90 cents on the dollar. In contrast with these Democratic achievements Republicans can point with pride to a 4-per-cent bond 20 per cent above par in the markets of the world, and even a 3-per-cent bond above par. [Applause.] The achievements of Republican Administration, in the management of our finances and in the reduction of the public debt are perhaps without a parallel in the history of the world. [Great applause.] No one at home or abroad doubts that our War debt will be fully and honestly paid if the Republican party is continued in power. [Cheers.]

THE SINKING FUND—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

The public credit has been so firmly established and the public debt so largely reduced that we can now safely reduce taxation within the demands of the law creating the sinking fund. That law requires the purchase or payment of 1 per cent of the entire debt within each fiscal year, and an additional amount equal to the interest upon all bonds previously purchased for the sinking fund. The Government entered into a solemn obligation with its creditors to use in this manner a certain proportion of the revenue derived from duties on imports. This engagement was entered into, it is to be borne in mind, at a time when the public credit was distrusted by many and the bonds were worth much less than now. In some years the debt has been reduced beyond the requirement of this fund. A liberal estimate will not require more than $50,000,000 for the sinking fund for the current year, and we will have a surplus over this of, say, $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. The steady development of the country and the growth of its trade and commerce will increase the revenues under existing laws. There is, therefore, no necessity for maintaining our present rate of taxation, but in view of the records of the two parties is it not safer to trust the Republicans to manage our finances and to reduce taxation within reasonable limits? [Applause.] Why should the Democratic party be trusted to accomplish this or any other good result in legislation or administration? It must not be forgotten that this party would have involved us in untold embarrassment if its leaders had been permitted to carry out their unsound financial views, not to say heresies.

THE TARIFF.

"In revising our tariff laws and reducing our customs revenues, home interests should not be neglected. [Applause.] Indeed, protection to our manufactures and laborers can and should be afforded by taxing only such imports as come into real competition with them and admitting others free. No one disputes that the Republican party is in favor of thus affording protection to our domestic industries. [Cheers.] Revenue laws should be enacted with reference to our local conditions and wants. We should legislate in the interest of our own people rather than in the interest of mankind at large. Not until we are able to control the markets of the world can we afford to adopt free trade. No intelligent man need to be told that the weight of opinion in the Democratic party is decidedly opposed to the protective principle, but that once in full possession of the Government it would refuse to enact or maintain protective tariff laws. But it is not now my purpose to enter into an extended discussion of the tariff question.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

"A Republican Congress has enacted a law for the better administration of the civil service. It has been faithfully carried into effect by a Republican Administration, and has already worked a marked improvement in that service. [Cheers.] Mr. Blaine has given satisfactory assurances of his fixed determination to execute it should be be elected, and he will have the aid and influence of his party. On the other hand, should Gov. Cleveland be elected, his party with great unanimity will insist upon sweeping changes in the civil service. However good his intentions might be, he would not successfully withstand this demand. The leading men in the Democratic party have repeatedly declared their opposition to any reform in the civil service. It was this party that, departing from the teachings and habits of our fathers, adopted and enforced the spoils system in the administration of the Government. This system is a legacy from the Democratic party, and it has not lost its appetite for official plunder. Our candidates for President and Vice-President have been conspicuous in public life for more than a quarter of a century. They are men of acknowledged ability. [Cheers.] No man in the country is better equipped than Mr. Blaine to discharge the duties of the highest office in the gift of the people, and Gen. Logan [renewed applause] is no less eminent as a statesman than as a soldier." [Cheers.]

EX-SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Secretary Gresham was followed by ex-Secretary George S. Boutwell, who spoke for half an hour. Mr. Boutwell said in the course of his remarks:

"The Democrats have heard from Maine, from Ohio. [Cheers.] Some of you seem to say Ohio, and others of you, if my ears does not deceive me, say 'Heigh-ho.' [Laughter.] As Pennsylvania in 1872 wrote on the wall the doom of the Independents and their allies—the Democratic party—so now in 1884 Ohio writes on the wall the doom of the Independents and the Democratic party. [Applause.] But, my friends, there are a million of men in the State of New York—the pivotal, keystone State in this contest—who are to pass judgment, and I rest in the belief that that judgment will be such as to elevate without question James G. Blaine and John A. Logan to the highest places in the Republic. [Enthusiastic cheers and applause.] That means something.

PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

"We are told by our Independent friends, in order, I suppose, to conciliate public sentiment to the nomination which they have secured at the hands of the Democratic party, that the Presidential office is not much after all [laughter]—and there are a few here from Albany by way of Buffalo, or Buffalo by way of Albany—that only a few executive duties devolve upon the President. [Laughter.] Well, so I should think. Fifty millions of people. The Democrats tell us there are 100,000 officeholders, all of whom either directly or indirectly breathe or die at the will of the President! Not much of a p wer! He puts in the State Department a Secretary who controls the foreign relations of this continent with all the States, and Nations, and Empires of the globe. A few executive duties! [Laughter.] Well, if we are to get anything from our acquaintance with the Democratic party, if they had the power the office would not be there. [Laughter.]

THE MEANING OF FREE TRADE.

"I challenge any Democrat—and we have challenged the Democrats again and again—to name one measure which has been approved by the country in these twenty years that has not been denounced by his party, or to name one measure which they have approved that has received the approbation of the country. [Applause.] I should like to hear of a Democrat who can challenge the statement I make, that upon the census we carried up in these twenty years, emoluments to the laborers of this country $800,000,000 a year. Now the New York *Times*—[Hisses.] Why, my friends, I thought this was a Republican assembly. [Laughter.] There was a time when the New York *Times* would not have been hissed at a Republican meeting, but that time apparently has passed, and I refer to it now because last Saturday in an editorial they surrendered the whole question of free trade. And, my friends, before I consider that article I wish to suggest to you what free trade means. It means that you who are engaged in cotton-manufacturing shall be put in competition with laborers in cotton-mills in England, in France, and in Germany, and on the rivers and on the boats of China. It means that you who are engaged in iron works are to be subjected to the competition of men who work for the very lowest compensation. That is what they ask of you—to put the laboring people of this country not in competition with Birmingham, or Manchester, or Sheffield alone, but in competition with the laboring man who works for the least compensation, wherever he lives, whether in the mud cabin or in a boat that floats on a stagnant river. That is the entertainment to which the Democrats invite you if its platform means anything. Whether it does or not, I cannot say, but I know enough of the Democratic party to be sure that if they won't pledge themselves for the doctrine of protection they are against it. [Laughter.] But if you trust them when they don't promise, and your expectations are not realized, you have nobody but yourselves to blame.

A QUEER ANSWER.

"I shall have to go back to the New York *Times*. Last Saturday, in reply to some young man who probably is not here [laughter], who wrote that he had some doubts about whether he ought to vote for Cleveland, lest Cleveland might be in favor of free trade, the *Times* said: 'No, he is not in favor of real free trade. We must have some money in the Treasury. [Laughter.] If we don't get any in we can't get it out. We must have some money in the Treasury; therefore we can't open our ports. We must collect some duty. In the second place'—and this is the important part which the writer did not say—he builded better than he knew!—'we can't have free trade now because a great many industries have grown up under the protective system, and if we were to remove all the duties they would go down.'

THE PARTY DOMINATES THE MAN.

"Now, what this man at Buffalo thinks is something no fellow can find out. [Laughter.] Horace Greeley in 1872 rested for a little while in the delusion that if the Democrats elected him President he could make the Democratic party adopt his principles. The Democratic party, although they were deluded into nominating him, knew another thing, and that was, that if they put him into the Presidential chair they would make their policy dominate over his principles. That is what they would have done. Now as to Mr. Cleveland. [Hisses.] He will be a cipher in the hands of these men—I suppose a small one—but then a large-sized one or a small-sized one stands for naught. [Laughter.] When you put a cipher on the left hand of a figure it reduces the value of it.

UNWISE ECONOMY.

"There is one thing I would like to say, which some of you have not thought of. Because of the apprehensions of these 55,000,000 of people, who suppose that business is to be bad, that laborers are to lose employment, that wages are to be cut down—suppose each man does no more than this, reduces his family expenses $5 a head. This is a small thing to do. Is there any family so poor in this country that, if it saw the spectre of famine and want approaching, it could not reduce its expenses $5 a head for a year? What is that? A lessening in the demand for the products of labor $250,000,000 a year; and that would throw out of employment not less than a million, and probably two millions, of operatives in the various branches of industry; and when they go out of employment they haven't the means to buy, and the consequence is again depression of business, overproduction, and all the evils that follow such a condition of affairs."

SENATOR HALE.

A DENSE MASS OF HUMANITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—"The finest body of men I ever saw in a parade," remarked Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo as the Blaine and Logan Club of the dry-goods trade marched past the stand at Broad street and Exchange place.

"My opinion exactly," said Senator Eugene Hale of Maine. "The club marched with the precision of veterans. Each member wore a badge and a natty little cane carried at 'present,' and they were wildly cheered.

S. V. White presided at this meeting. As he opened the proceedings Broad street from Beaver to Wall street, and as far past that thoroughfare as could be seen from the stand, was solidly packed with men. The windows of every building in the vicinity were crowded. Men clustered about the steps and all other points of vantage like bees. The air was full of fluttering white streamers of paper thrown to the breeze by Republicans who were unable to neglect their business for more than a few moments. Cheer after cheer arose from the ranks of the various organizations for Blaine and Logan and for the Republicans of Ohio.

A RINGING ADDRESS.

A storm of cheers arose when Mr. White removed his hat and opened the meeting. He said that in the first political campaign of which he had any remembrance there had been a popular refrain entitled, "O, have you heard the news from Maine?" A shout that made the welkin ring told how well the speaker had struck the popular chord. "That there may be no doubt about the matter," added Mr. White, "I'll introduce to your notice Senator Eugene Hale of Maine."

Some minutes elapsed before Mr. Hale could obtain a hearing. The vast audience gave cheer after cheer for the man from Blaine's State and for the "Man from Maine." The men who listened to Mr. Hale were capable of appreciating his sentiments, and repeatedly cheered him. Mr. Hale said it would be almost impossible to unearth in Wall street or elsewhere one who does not believe and know that it was well for the people and for business that the National credit was established after the War by a succession of measures which consolidated the National debt, funded and refunded it, or reduced its proportions one-half and its rate of interest about the same, so that today the United States could probably float a long bond at 2 per cent interest in the money market of this world, with plenty of takers. [Applause.] So, too, with the currency, which had dropped to less than 40 per cent in gold value. He would be a lunatic who today would dare to argue against resumption, and yet it is well for the business-men of New York and for the American people to remember that all of these things have been done—not easily nor as a matter of course, but by hard conflicts which, oftentimes, like Milton's battle, "hung in even balance," and at last were accomplished over the prostrate body of the Democratic party. [Applause.] Mr. Hale went on to show that the Democracy makes good none of the promises it puts out before an election. Its record shows this to be true. It could not be trusted upon silver coinage, bank circulation, or tariff legislation. Mr. Hale then discussed the tariff question at great length, and quoted from Mr. Blaine's review of the foreign policy of the Garfield Administration.

In closing Mr. Hale said: "All along the line the great political battle has been watched, first in Maine, and in Ohio, and now the battle has rolled to New York. The men whom I see before me are men who will contribute largely toward seeing to it that the voice of the people which spoke so majestically in June is heard in ratification in November." [Applause.]

OTHER SPEAKERS.

SHERMAN S. ROGERS, SENATOR M'CARTHY, AND SENATOR HAWLEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo followed Mr. Hale in a rattling and effective speech, and State Senator Dennis McCarthy of Syracuse closed. After speaking here Mr. Rogers visited the stand on the Sub-Treasury steps and delivered another speech.

On the stand at Wall and William streets speeches were delivered by Senator Hawley of Connecticut, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, and others.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

Mr. Sullivan said among other things: "We heard a few weeks ago from Ohio that there were no Republicans there, and then we heard afterward that a few were found [laughter], but that there was none in New York. I have seen such a gathering today as satisfies me that if the thin statesmanship of Grover Cleveland were spread out in possession of this multitude the miracle of the loaves and fishes would be dwarfed into insignificance. [Laughter and applause.] I believe that the business-men of the city have assembled on this occasion to debate the issues of the canvass from a business point of view and to show that any elements of sectionalism are practically removed from the metropolis. They say that there is no other issue in this canvass than Mr. Blaine's character. Is there no tariff question? Are you merchants in this great city interested in the preservation of this country's manufactures? Aren't the people of the United States interested in the maintenance of their industries. Aren't the men who labor determined to maintain American wages, American homes, and clothing and schools for their children as distinguished from the miserable travesties on these vital necessaries which in Europe are called wages, and clothing, and housing, but the wretched nature of which is a perpetual bar to human progress! [Prolonged applause.] Will you indorse a man who has no views of his own on this question, or a man like Blaine, who has the grasp, the capacity, the courage, not alone to have views, but intelligence enough to protect them. [Shouts of 'Blaine!' and great cheering.] The Americans are a manly and a brainy people, and, having a high regard for the possession of these qualities in others, they are going to place in position this time a man whose sphere of labor in behalf of human liberty and American rights will be still farther enlarged—James G. Blaine. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

GEN. CYRUS BUSSEY.

At the Sub-Treasury the closing speech was made by Gen. Cyrus Bussey of New Orleans, and after the "Star Spangled Banner" the crowd dispersed.

MINISTER MORTON.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A letter was read from Minister Levi P. Morton stating that in consequence of his holding a diplomatic position he deemed it best to decline the invitation to make a political speech. He was in full sympathy with the Republican party, however, and should vote for Blaine and Logan. The letter was loudly cheered, and when it became known that Mr. Morton was present he was so enthusiastically called for that he had to present himself and bow his acknowledgements.

AN EVENING MEETING.

A GREAT GATHERING OF REPUBLICANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Lower Broadway, from Wall street to the Battery, was in a blaze of light tonight, and the largest meeting of Republicans ever held in that Democratic stronghold took place. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Blaine and Logan Club of the New York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange. The Department of Public Works had early in the day refused to grant them a permit for the erecting of a stand for speakers in front of the Washington Building. The Park Department gave a permit for a stand at the north end of Bowling Green. Around this point there was a gathering of people that was exceeded in size only by the tremendous Republican gathering in Wall and Broad streets in the afternoon. A plentiful display of rockets, red lights, and Roman candles and a parade of the Republican uniformed organizations of the district, escorted by several from up-town, with torches, banners, and music, made a brilliant and lively scene. Several speeches were made.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

Although there are few tongues that are not represented in newspaper literature, an enormous majority are published in four languages. As a matter of course, English heads the list, inasmuch as English-speaking races have peopled North America and Australasia. The German races rank second, the French third, the Spanish fourth; but inasmuch as the latter tongue is the prevailing one in Mexico and South America, it is probable it will find a more extensive circulation in print as these nations advance. Meanwhile the proportion is as follows: English, 16,500 publications; German, 7,350; French, 3,850; Spanish, 1,650.

DEBATABLE GROUND.

Vast Sums of Money from England and the South Pouring into Indiana.

The Republicans of the Empire State Have No Fears for the Future.

Events Pointing to Republican Victory in New Jersey—The Situation in Connecticut.

INDIANA.

THE REPUBLICANS GAIN RENEWED COURAGE FROM THE RESULT OF THE OHIO ELECTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Indiana is undoubtedly the closest of the Northern States. The effects of the Ohio election are already being felt here. Not only has it given the Republicans renewed courage, but it has nerved the Democrats on to greater efforts. Both parties are fully alive to the situation and doing their utmost. The first day after the Ohio election the Democrats were stunned; the second day they aroused themselves, fully determined to make a dogged and desperate fight. The best advices show that the Democratic National Committee will not only attempt to capture Ohio in November by taking advantage of the supposed feeling of security on the part of the Republicans, but every point will be strained to reach out for Indiana. Here in this State they are making almost superhuman efforts to secure a Democratic majority. Indiana and New York from this time forward will be the fighting ground. Vast sums of money from the South and England are pouring in here, and every possible lover is brought to bear. The Democrats in Indiana are probably better organized than in any other State in the Union. This organization, however, does not include the State Committee, which at the present time is badly demoralized. There are two factions among the Democrats of the State. One wing is represented by W. H. English and Joseph McDonald and the other by Thomas Hendricks and Daniel Voorhees. While English is quiet and passive, it is generally understood that he has no great love for Hendricks and in his heart would not be sorry to see him go out of Indiana in the minority. This feeling is born more of personal jealousy than anything else. English failed to carry Indiana when he himself was the tail to the Democratic ticket, and he is not anxious to have it appear that Hendricks is stronger in the State than he. Hendricks is endeavoring to reconcile both factions, and has been going about like a huckster or a candidate for Coroner begging for votes. Last week he discovered that one of his own men, E. B. Henderson, whom he had placed at the head of the State Committee, was very weak and doing the work poorly. The Republicans had completed their second poll of the State while the Democrats had only received returns from fifty counties out of the ninety-two on the first poll, and even those were unreliable. A consultation was immediately held, and after much parleying Joe McDonald consented to assume charge of the committee, while Henderson remains as the figurehead.

A TALK WITH HENDERSON—A POLL.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent had a talk with Mr. Henderson this morning. He places the Democratic majority at 10,000, but can give no good reasons for doing so, simply maintaining that the State naturally is Democratic. The Republican managers do not deny that the contest will be a close one, but assert with confidence that the odds are all in the Republicans' favor. They have just completed their second poll of the State with the exception of two counties. The greatest care has been exercised in each county, and the estimate can be considered reliable. If anything the margins were made too small for the Republicans. The poll shows a Republican majority which it is not necessary here to state, and is in every way satisfactory. There are many causes why Indiana will be close. The doubtful elements here are numerous and neither Republicans nor Democrats can tell which way a large proportion of the voters will go. The entire vote of the State is something over 470,000, or, to be accurate, was 470,738 in 1880 on the Gubernatorial vote. Of this vote the Republicans polled 231,405, the Democrats 224,452, and the Nationals or Greenbackers 14,881. This year there are four distinct tickets in the field, the Nationals and Prohibitionists having entire tickets of their own. The National vote is usually about 15,000. Butler will receive all of this, if not more. By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last February and in the Juilliard case, wherein it was held that Congress had power in times of peace to issue paper money and make it a legal-tender all excuses for the maintenance of a separate Greenback or National party were put aside. This had been their great issue, and it was decided in their favor. It has had the effect to lessen the strength of that party throughout the United States. There, however, prevails among the leading Nationals a feeling that Butler is a rolling mountain bound to disrupt the Democratic party, and draw such strength from the Republican party as to become a formidable candidate. It is probable that the National State ticket will receive nearly as many votes as Butler. These will not be drawn as much from the Republicans as from the Democratic ranks for this reason: Nearly all the Nationals who were formerly Republicans will go back to their original party, while the National party has become a sort of repository for disgruntled Democrats. Cleveland's name does not inspire the Indiana Democrats with patriotism, nor does even the name of Tom Hendricks, because he has been before the people so long they have become used to it and it has grown to be an old story. For this and other reasons the National party will receive large accessions from the Democratic ranks, more than enough to counterbalance what will be gained from the Republicans.

The Prohibition vote in Indiana has become quite a factor in elections. They claim to have a vote in the State of 25,000, but this is simply nonsense. Their actual vote will probably run from 1,500 to 3,500. St. John is likely to receive 1,500 all told.

THE IRISH VOTERS.

Although there seems to be throughout the United States a disposition on the part of the Irish to go with the Republicans, too much reliance should be placed on this vote in this State. There are from 8,000 to 9,000 Irish voters in Indiana. Of this number the Republicans originally had 20 per cent. It is expected at the coming election a gain of 10 per cent will be made. This would give the Republicans one-third of the Irish vote, or about 3,000. The gains may be greater than this, but it is not safe to place the estimates too high. The Irish feeling for Blaine is growing every day, and it is greatly influenced by the Republican support accorded by all of the Irish papers of any prominence in America with the single exception of the Boston *Pilot*. Mr. S. J. Foran of Chicago is in the city, and is billed to speak in various points in the State. He thinks the Irish revolt from the Democrats is rather a spontaneous movement than the effect of any leader. If the result can be attributed to any one, he thinks Mr. A. L. Morrison should have the credit.

FRED DOUGLASS' PREDICTIONS—THE GERMANS.

The colored vote in the State amounts to 6,000 or 7,000. The Hon. Fred Douglass, who has been delivering addresses in Indiana, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today that it would all go to the Republican party with the exception of a very small fraction. He had no doubt, he said, that the Republicans would carry Indiana. As to Blaine, his election was assured.

There are 25,000 German voters in this State. They are different from the Germans in Ohio and other States in many respects. That is, while they are intelligent and honest in their convictions, they do not take that interest in politics that characterizes them elsewhere. They are mostly farmers, and the majority have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. The Republicans

lost their portion of the German vote four years ago on account of the passage by a Republican Legislature of a bill submitting a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the State. The result was that two years ago the Democrats carried the State and secured a majority of both branches of the Legislature. The law of Indiana provides that such a bill shall be passed by two Legislatures before it becomes a law, and the last Democratic Legislature promptly defeated it in both branches. But this is now considered as a dead issue and will have no effect upon the Germans in the present campaign, and, besides, it was simply a proposition to leave it with the people themselves. The Republicans will secure their original German vote.

The Independent Republican vote cuts so small a figure that it is barely worth mentioning. With all the fostering Democratic care it will not reach 500 in the State. At South Bend, their alleged stronghold, the showing is so slim that it is a matter of ridicule. The Democrats are also specially kind to the Prohibitionists, and have been furnishing them money to conduct their campaign with the hope that they will draw votes from the Republicans. It is useless expenditure of money that will be needed elsewhere before the campaign closes. The issues of the campaign in Indiana are few and simple. The Republicans stand upon the National platform and are actively pushing the tariff issue to good purpose. The Democrats, on the other hand, are dodging all allusion to the tariff and are trying to place the Republicans on the defensive in regard to the exploded liquor question, with the hope of leading them off from the National issues. The Republicans, however, have been too wise to catch at the bait, have dropped all local discussions, and confined themselves to the tariff and pensions. The latter question is being well handled. It is shown that if the Democrats came in power pensions would be scattered broadcast among the Rebels of the South. This has stirred up the soldiers, nearly all of whom will vote as they shot.

MEN WHO SELL THEIR VOTES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A well-known politician, who is credited with knowing such things, estimates that there are 28,000 men in Indiana who sell their votes for money. He claims positive knowledge that there are 800 such persons in Shelby County alone, adjoining Marion County, and says that among them are men owning property ranging in value from $10,000 to $25,000. He says that at the present ratio of increase of purchasable votes four years from now there will be 35,000 in this State. He says that it is augmented by persons thrown out of employment from inability and disinclination to obtain permanent situations. It is to wield this vote that the New Orleans professional Democratic politicians with their boodle of $400,000 have come into Indiana, but they will find it hard work to escape detection by the excellent Republican organization in the State.

THE GREENBACKERS.

A meeting of the Greenback Central Committee was held Saturday afternoon, which J. K. Speer, committeeman, said was devoted only to routine business. It transpires today that a sort of cyclone swept through the organization, Speer being deposed from the committee in favor of Francis H. Pillett, and the substitution of John Medert for Presidential Elector. The old machine was opposed to the nomination of a Congressional candidate, favoring the support of Isaac J. Tomlinson, the Prohibitionist, but the new hands named John Young of Indianapolis for Congress, and he has accepted the nomination. It was learned that the objection to Speer lay in his predilection for Bynum, Democratic candidate for Congress, and that his intimacy with Eb Henderson, Chairman of the Democratic Committee (their offices being in the same building), was altogether too close for the good of the party. The effect of this cleaning out will be to break up a Democratic-Greenback combination that might have been dangerous in this district.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

SPENCER, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The 21st inst. the Spencer *Republican* will print a letter from the Hon. Jesse H. R. Reno, a former Democratic Representative of Owen County, in which he renounces his allegiance to the Democratic party, declares in favor of the Republican principles of American protection, and will work through the remainder of the campaign for Blaine and Logan.

DAN VOORHEES AT CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A perfect ovation was tendered D. W. Voorhees at the fair-grounds this afternoon. This morning the crowd was addressed by Gen. Alpheus W. Baker and the Hon. E. J. McDermott of Louisville. Fully 1,000 members of the various uniformed clubs from Jeffersonville were here, headed by brass and martial bands. Democrats residing in surrounding townships were centered here all day. This afternoon Voorhees addressed a large throng. The speech was solely confined to the issues now pending in the campaign. He made no personal charges against Blaine, but attacked him on his party record. He discussed the Mexican Pension bill, equalization of bounties, and the statute of limitation of pensions, and dwelt particularly on the surplus funds in the United States Treasury. Speaking of the tariff, Voorhees said: "I have never voted on any tariff bill; never had one that was fit for being voted upon. The Republicans make a plea of guilty, for when they go to Chicago they pledge themselves to correct the irregularities of the tariff. They say they will reform all this, but they never will." Voorhees spoke for two and one-half hours.

THE HON. S. R. MASON OF PENNSYLVANIA AT LIGONIER.

LIGONIER, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Saturday evening the citizens of Ligonier and surrounding country painted the town red. In the evening there was a street procession, headed by fifty young ladies on horseback, each accompanied by an escort on foot carrying a torch. These were followed by 200 young ladies dressed in white, each one carrying a new broom. Then came the boys carrying each a scoop-shovel and broom, and the procession wound up with the voters carrying torches. The procession was loudly cheered as it passed through the streets to the stand in the grove, where the people were addressed by the Hon. S. R. Mason of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mason spoke for an hour and a half, dwelling largely on the tariff question, and, although the evening was chilly, he held the entire audience spell-bound during the delivery of his speech. The crowd was variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 people. The speaker was frequently interrupted by prolonged cheers, and at the close of the speech the audience gave three rousing cheers for Blaine and Logan and the entire ticket.

AN INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Democracy of this district, driven to desperation by the glowing prospect of the reëlection of Congressman George W. Steele, have hatched up an infamous falsehood to alienate Republican voters from his support. It is announced with a flourish of trumpets that Maj. Steele is "trading off" the county and State tickets in every portion of the district to assure his success, and that the scheme has been detected by a number of Republican candidates for minor offices, who will vigorously oppose him. Maj. Steele indignantly denies the accusation and asserts that he is conducting his canvass on an honorable basis. No evidence has as yet been adduced to prove the charges, which are wholly of Democratic origin, and Republicans in all sections do not hesitate to express their disapprobation of such methods. The majority of Maj. Steele in this district will not fall short of 1,000. He is making a splendid canvass and is rousing enthusiasm at every point.

A REPUBLICAN OUTPOURING AT MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Madison was in holiday attire today. Thousands of Republicans from all parts of the county came in this morning on horseback and in wagons to join in the grand parade. Nearly all the leading manufacturing establishments suspended business, and thousands were in the line of procession and crowding the streets cheering for Blaine and Logan, Calkins and Bundy. The train which brought the distinguished speakers was an hour late, causing the procession to scatter because tired of waiting, but Gov. Porter, who came to fill the place of Calkins, the latter being ill, made a happy speech to about 2,000 people in the park. It is estimated that there were present in the city fully 6,000 to witness and participate in the day's demonstration. Gen. John W. Finnell of Kentucky, Rhody Shiel, Maj. John W. Griffith, Holstein, and others followed the Governor. Tonight the streets are crowded with enthusiastic citizens, and a procession mainly composed of uniformed Republican clubs paraded with 700 to 1,000 torches in line, transparencies, and mottoes, and portraits of Blaine, Logan, Calkins, Bundy, and Holstein. It is Holstein's native place, and his reception has been flattering in the extreme.

A RALLY AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Hon. John M. Butler of Indianapolis, an orator of considerable prominence, addressed the Republicans tonight. Fully 1,500 determined Republicans turned out to listen to his fervent appeal to support Blaine and Logan and the entire State ticket. He eulogized the distinguished candidates and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of supporting the ticket that is gallantly guiding them to prosperity. Butler was vociferously applauded throughout the discourse. After the close of his remarks ladies flocked around and about him, eager to grasp his hand to offer their congratulations for the manner in which he so eloquently advocated Republicanism.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Isaac P. Gray, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed an audience of 200 people at North Manchester (this county) this afternoon. The meeting had been advertised as a grand rally, and as such was a decided failure. Mr. Gray repeated the speech he made here in September, and no enthusiasm whatever was manifested.

SPECIMEN DEMOCRATIC BULLDOZING.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Oliver Chilled-Plow Works and the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company have received letters from the Democratic State Central Committees of Kansas and Texas quite similar to the one they received from the Democratic Committee of Michigan. These letters from the same committees are nearly verbatim, so that one gives both. The letter from Kansas is as follows:

Rooms of the Democratic State Central Committee, Executive Committee, W. C. Perry, Chairman; H. Miles Moore, Secretary; Ed Carroll, Treasurer; C. C. Burnes, W. C. Jones, John Mileham, H. E. Norton, John M. Galloway.—[Dictated], TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 15, 1884.—GENTLEMEN: For some weeks past I have been in receipt of inquiries from various portions of the State, where the people are wonderfully interested in the pending election, asking if it is true, as currently reported, that the officers of your company undertake to influence or coerce the voters in its employ. My correspondents reiterate the charge over and over again, and, while I was and am very loath to believe these statements, I am compelled to confess that, from their nature and the sources from which they flow, they have the appearance of being true. For this reason, and the high character of my informants, I am led to intrude this letter upon your attention for the purpose of asking you direct whether or not there is any foundation to these stories. My information is to the effect that your plan of operations is about as follows: A peremptory order is issued the day before election requiring every employé, on penalty of instant discharge, to report for work on election-day. This is of course enough to procure the attendance of every man. You are then charged with going among the men and telling those of our own nationality that the running of your works depends on the election of the Republican ticket. Further than this, that you put the Polanders in your employ under charge of bosses who march them to the polls and actually force them to vote the Republican ticket, whereas many of them would, if so permitted, vote the Democratic ticket. I need not say to you that I write this with great reluctance, but it is only right that you be fairly advised of the character of the charge. Certainly, if true, the charge is a serious one. I am a partisan, and cheerfully yield to every other man the same right, but for an employer to argue to his employé that a vote against such employer's politics will lose him his employment savors too much of unfair advantage to be worthy even of the most violent party clansman, while the last charge of personal coercion is a wanton attack upon the freedom of the citizen and utterly destructive of the foundation of our Government.

I trust I may ask and even insist upon a reply to these charges. I sincerely hope that they are untrue, but if based on fact I shall certainly—and plain speech is best—take steps to thoroughly ventilate and advertise them.

I should have said before that my correspondents are largely composed of merchants and dealers in this State, nearly all Democrats, but one or two Republicans. I would like to see a fair fight between the parties, and trust that you are actuated by the same motive.

Again asking that you reply hereto, I am, yours truly, W. C. PERRY, Chairman.

To the President or Secretary of the Oliver Chilled-Plow Works, South Bend, Ind.

VILLAINOUS MOVE OF BLAINE'S SLANDERERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The counsel of the defendants in the Blaine-*Sentinel* libel suit procured a subpœna in chancery today to be served upon Mr. Blaine during his presence in the city tomorrow, citing him to personally appear in court Dec. 23 to answer the twelve interrogatories filed with the last bill of discovery. The proceeding is wholly unwarranted, inasmuch as the same writ has been served on Mr. Blaine's counsel, and the sole object of it is to embarrass Mr. Blaine during his presence in the city. There is nothing that can be accomplished by the proceeding toward bringing the case to a trial. "The purpose of it," a prominent lawyer remarked, "is as contemptible as the villainous slander. It is a violation, too, of the agreement between counsel that all writs and subpœnas should be served upon the attorneys in the case."

NEW YORK.

KINGS COUNTY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The campaign in Kings County will be rapidly developed this week. The skirmishers of the three parties will be called in and the lines of battle formed. In no previous political contest has there been so much attention given to details or more quiet work done. More complete organization probably cannot be found than in that county. The Republicans have never been in better shape or more harmonious. Impressed with the importance of the Presidential issue, the leaders of the various factions have temporarily buried their differences, and a solid front is presented. Senator Daggett has taken his place as the natural leader, and has all his wits at work to cut down the Democratic majority. He is working as hard as if the result in Kings County would settle the Presidential question. He says he is satisfied that Blaine will receive a few thousand more votes in Kings County than Garfield did. The Democratic forces are led by the old leaders, credited year after year with bringing disaster to the party in Kings County. The party is hopelessly split up on local nominations, and threats are openly made that the knife will be sunk deep election-day in all candidates of machine-making. At the present outlook it seems impossible that the causes of discord can be removed. The strength of the Prohibitionists is an unknown quantity. It will be much less than was anticipated. The local Democratic nominations will be made this week. Interest at present centres in the nomination of Sheriff. The nomination for Congress in the Fourth District excites much interest. William E. Robinson and Joseph C. Hendrix will enter the convention with about an equal number of delegates, but the latter will probably be the coming man. The vote in November will be the largest by several thousands ever polled in Kings County. Over 98,000 voters are already registered, and, as over 30,000 will probably be enrolled today, there will be over 125,000 voters at the polls.

A PLAIN LETTER FROM THE HON. SHERMAN S. ROGERS.

The unhappy politicians in New York who are stirring up the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers do not gain much by it. Mr. Rogers is ready enough with a reason why civil-service reformers should support Mr. Blaine. In a letter in reply to Mr. Everett P. Wheeler he only pauses to remind the questioner that it is well to be accurate in repeating what other gentlemen say, and then points out that he cannot believe any reform, civil-service or otherwise, is safe in the hands of the Democratic party. Mr. Rogers says to Mr. Wheeler, on the subject of Gov. Cleveland:

"You have not stated quite accurately what I said to you and other civil-service reformers at Newport about Mayor Cleveland. I did not say that he was a man of great executive ability. He had never occupied a position which, so far as I knew, called for the exercise of great executive ability, and certainly I knew nothing of his possession of it. Nor did I say that he was a practical civil-service reformer, for I had not occasion to believe such to be the fact. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that upon the whole subject of civil-service reform, up to the time of his nomination for Governor, Mr. Cleveland's mind was as careless and uniformed as the mind of any other intelligent man who had given no attention to the subject. In order to justify revolt it seems to me the provocation should be great, the time should be opportune, and the probable result beneficent. Now to my mind not one of these requirements is met by the movement headed by Mr. Curtis and Mr. Schurz, the *Times*, and the *Evening Post*. The only provocation alleged is Mr. Blaine's unworthiness, and substantially the only evidence of that which is presented is contained in the 'Mulligan letters' and the proceedings in Congress in connection with them. I have read and reread those letters and proceedings, and, at the risk of being declared, in the favorit phrase of some of the party émigrés, 'either a mental or moral idiot,' I aver that, in my judgment, no dispassionate mind can find in them a justification for the charge that Mr. Blaine was a corrupt official, that he has betrayed any public trust, or that he is unworthy the support of honest Republicans. I will not say that those who think otherwise are Pharisees or idiots, but I do earnestly contend that their treatment of this question is not only ungenerous, but unfair. You think Mr. Cleveland a good civil-service reformer, but as such he is only two years old. I think Mr. Blaine equally as good, and his conversion dates as far back as the death of Garfield. Mr. Cleveland in his letter of acceptance carefully avoids saying one word in favor of the Pendleton law or the competitive system. Mr. Blaine stands squarely upon the resolution prepared by Mr. Curtis at the Chicago Convention, and declares for the extension of the competitive system. You point to Cleveland's action as Governor with a powerful Republican support in the Legislature at his back. I point to the 'hungry and thirsty' Democratic Convention at Chicago, in which there was not even a voice lifted for our reform—not even that of a 'schoolmaster'—and where it was dismissed in the platform with this contemptuous kick: 'We favor honest civil-service reform.' You trust Cleveland (and Hendricks!) with his party all wrong on this subject, while I prefer to trust the Republican party, which is all right upon it, and both of whose candidates are in full accord with their party. I hope you will find in the above an answer to your question, how I, 'a civil-service reformer, can conscientiously support Mr. Blaine.'"

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

In an editorial on the Mayoralty of New York the *Star* significantly says:

"We do not think that Mr. Grace's presence in the canvass as a Mayoral nominee will succeed in electing a Republican Mayor; we do think it very liable to insure the election of a Republican President. Nobody need be informed that the result of a triangular contest in New York City must necessarily be disastrous to the Democratic National ticket, not only in New York but in every other doubtful State. It will dampen ardor and change enthusiasm into discouragement. If any Democrat or isolated Republican kicker hugs the fond delusion that James G. Blaine will not get a larger vote than Grover Cleveland in this State outside New York City, that sanguine and happy individual possesses more hope than judgment. With the party united here four years ago we still lost the State, and with it the Presidency. The blame, of course, was laid at Tammany's doors because of Grace, although he was then, as now, not the nominee of Tammany, but of the County Democracy."

A GOOD REASON FOR KEEPING SILENT.

The *Sun* says of Gov. Cleveland:

"The election in Ohio has dimmed and deadened the scheme of dishonoring the Republic by placing an ex-hangman in the chair that with very few exceptions has always been filled by honorable gentlemen. Grover Cleveland's continued silence during this campaign indicates that he has no ideas on any of the burning political questions of the day. Under the pretense of attending to his official duties, he poses before the American people as a faithful Governor, whose sense of duty is so ardent that he refuses to neglect his regular work even for the purpose of securing the highest office in the gift of the people. The truth is that he is so intensely ignorant on the political questions before the people that his advisers wisely keep his mouth shut. Indeed, he cannot make a political speech of ten minutes' length without exposing the barrenness of his intellect. He has spoken about a dozen times since he was nominated, yet the truth is that he has never been able to make more than one speech. He grinds over the same phrases every time."

W. R. GRACE NOMINATED BY THE CITIZENS AS MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

William R. Grace was nominated for Mayor at a meeting held at the Academy of Music tonight. Speeches were made by Oswald Ottendorfer, the Rev. Howard Crosby, and others, and resolutions adopted recommending Mr. Grace's nomination to "all friends of good government, irrespective of party."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District tonight nominated Frederick B. House for member of Congress. Mr. House is 27 years old and has been in the Legislature two terms. In the Tenth District Bernard Biglin was nominated, in the Thirteenth District Ashbel P. Fitch, and in the Fourteenth District Edward A. McAlpin of Sing Sing.

HARD WORK BY BOTH PARTIES.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The fight between Democrats and Republicans will be sharp in this part of the State. Each party is holding meetings several times a week, and every effort is put forth to enlist voters on either side. This county gave a Republican majority at the last Presidential election and will without doubt do the same this year. Tonight Col. John R. Fellows of New York addressed a large Democratic meeting, and Thursday evening next Gen. George S. Batcheller, late Chief Justice of the International Tribunal of Egypt, will address the Republican voters on the issues of the day. The Butlerites are by no means idle, and will next Tuesday make a big demonstration here. Meetings of all parties are attended with a good deal of enthusiasm, although there is as yet a lack of prominent speakers. Blaine is expected at two or three points in the district within the next two weeks. In Cornell University both the leading parties have representatives, but the Republicans are much in the majority. Many of the students will go home to vote, and several graduates will stump their respective States for Blaine and Logan. In the interim preceding the election all sorts of pamphlets, copies of *Puck*, and campaign documents of every description are being circulated by the Democrats, and no stones are left unturned that will in any way help their cause. Republicans, on the other hand, are united, and will roll up a majority for Blaine. The Plumed Knight is expected here next week, when a great demonstration will be made.

WHOLESALE CONVERSIONS.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Samuel Morris, Democratic President of the Common Council, has taken the stump for Blaine, and is doing effective work. He is an Irishman, and has been instrumental in organizing in this city the Blaine and Logan Irish Brigade, composed of 150 former Democrats.

SAM RANDALL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania addressed a large audience at the opera-house this evening on the subject of the tariff. He is opposed to internal taxation and free trade, but entirely in harmony with the Democratic platform. The Democratic organizations of the city, numbering about 400, paraded early in the evening.

ROUSING WORKINGMEN'S MEETING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—As Senator Warner Miller, accompanied by Mayor Parsons, State Senator Baker, and many of the representative business and professional men of the city, stepped on the stage in the city hall he was greeted by the applause of 3,000 workingmen and other citizens of one of the largest manufacturing towns in the State. Rochester has over 1,100 manufacturing establishments, and employs more than 16,000 persons. The announcement, therefore, that Senator Miller, who is a manufacturer himself, and an authority on the tariff question, was to make an address on that subject was sufficient to bring out one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences of the campaign. The dispatch from the State Committee read by Senator Baker, who was chosen Chairman, announcing the success of the business-men's meeting in New York City, and stating that the State was sure to give a majority to Blaine and Logan, provoked great applause. Senator Miller then being introduced spoke for two hours and a half. Although without pretensions to oratory, he held the audience as if spellbound by his common-sense and comprehensive discussion of the issues of the campaign. He was frequently interrupted by applause, his statements in regard to the benefits of the tariff system and the necessity of maintaining it meeting with special favor. His humorous remarks about Cleveland's labors in the Adirondack forest on his letter of acceptance and the non-committal character of that document were received with roars of laughter. When he came to speak of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President at the close of his speech the cheering was deafening and protracted. The name of Blaine called the audience to their feet, and three rousing cheers were given. The first part of the speech was devoted to a discussion of the differences that separated the Republican and Democratic parties. He showed that those differences, which arose from the theories of government held by Hamilton and Jefferson, were not removed by the War. The Democratic party still held with Jefferson and Calhoun that a strong Federal Government was dangerous, that the State Governments should be all but independent. To prove this statement the Senator cited the opposition of the Democrats in the last session of Congress to the Pneumonia, Bankruptcy, and National-Bank bills. This, he thought, should impress upon voters the necessity of electing Republican Congressmen. The Senator then dwelt upon the danger of turning the control of the Government to the Democratic party, which favored State banks and opposed our tariff system. That party, he added, was controlled by the Southern Democrats, who were as hostile to our National banking system as in the days of Jackson and demanded the establishment of free trade. He explained how the tariff system had promoted the interests of the country, giving our workingmen double the wages paid in Europe, and made them prosperous and happy beyond any other people in the world. His statement that there was more money in the savings banks of New York, where we had protection, than in Great Britain, where free trade prevailed, created a sensation. Finally the Senator arraigned the Democrats for equivocation in regard to the tariff question, for their false economy in Congress, and for nominating a man whose views on the issues of the campaign were unknown. He concluded his speech with a eulogy of Blaine and Logan.

BEN BUTLER AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Seven thousand persons heard Gen. Butler make his speech tonight. R. G. Holbrook of the Vulcan Iron Works introduced the General. In speaking of lawlessness and murder in the South the General excited thunders of applause. Here he said: "If you'll elect me President I will either go into my seat or into my coffin, and I will either stop these murders North and South, or I'll have a lot of first-class funerals to keep me busy." Of the Parsons story the General said: "He styles himself Gen. Parsons. He may possibly have been a sutler in the Confederate army. He did not like me then, and he does not like me now. He could not beat me then, and now he is trying to get even with me by telling lies."

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Today was the last day for registration in Brooklyn. The number registered was 29,664, making a total registration of 124,623, against 106,354 last year and 114,090 in 1880.

A CHANCE FOR WARRIOR CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—In response to an invitation Gov. Cleveland and staff will review the National Guard in New York Tuesday next.

NEW JERSEY.

CHAIRMAN HOBART SAYS THE REPUBLICANS CANNOT BE DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A week ago an eminent New Jersey Democrat said: "Six days before the election in 1880 the State was Republican by 2,600 majority. Senator McPherson was in charge of our campaign, and frankly acknowledged that he would be held responsible by the National leaders if the State went against Hancock. His contribution was $20,000, and large sums were raised elsewhere. This year Mr. Blodgett, Superintendent of a small railroad, and who has an experience in Ocean County politics, is at the head of the State organization, and with Secretary Halsey, who was a bolter to all intents and purposes, is responsible for the Democratic campaign in New Jersey."

Chairman Hobart of the State Republican Committee said before the Ohio election: "They cannot defeat us in New Jersey. Forty thousand dollars would not do it for them. The present State Committee made the fight in 1880, and the members know that the situation in New Jersey today is better than it was four years ago. It is not guesswork; we know."

In 1880 the Democratic Counties of Bergen, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Sussex, Union, and Warren gave a net Democratic majority of 2,010. That the Republican counties this year will do nearly if not quite as well as in 1880 is certain. The South Jersey counties, where Blaine has been a prime favorit for Presidential honors for twelve years, will outdo themselves, and they gave 6,068 Republican majority in 1880. Passaic County is in remarkably good shape, and Morris will do as well as in 1880. As for Essex, the charter election in Newark showed that the Republicans had nothing to fear and much to hope for there. The majority in Newark last Tuesday was equal to that of Garfield in 1880. It was noticeable, too, in Newark last week, that the Irish-American voters, who are certain to reject Cleveland in November, voted the Democratic ticket Tuesday, while the rapidly decreasing Independents either did not vote at all or openly cut the Republican ticket. As to the Democratic counties, a reduction of their majorities is assured. The frauds perpetrated in 1880 cannot occur again in Hudson or in Middlesex County—the United States Government will see to that—while the indifference of the great Irish-American population of Hudson County is notorious, and losses there are conceded by Democrats. On the face of the situation, therefore, the prospect of Republican success is flattering. Still more encouraging are the confidential reports received by the State Committee. Further, the word has gone out that the State is to go Republican; that means such exertions among local workers as the State has never seen.

HOW THE FACULTY OF DREW SEMINARY PROPOSE TO VOTE.

It is a significant fact that none of the faculty of the celebrated Drew Seminary at Madison, N. J., a representative Methodist Episcopal Institution of this country, have as yet espoused the cause of Gov. St. John. On the contrary, all are warmly favorable to Blaine and Logan. Prof. Upham says: "Cleveland, by the admission of his own friends, is morally unfit for any public office, and deserves and should receive the condemnation of every one who regards the honor and chastity of home. No man who has any regard for mother, or wife, or daughter can consistently aid in elevating to the Presidential chair such a moral leper."

"As a temperance man what will you do in reference to the Prohibitionist candidate?"

"I cannot give my vote to that powerful ally of the Democratic party, Gov. St. John. Fully believing in the principle of prohibition, and confidently expecting to witness in the near future its triumph in the States, I am certain that the victory will not be achieved by placing the Democratic party in power. Because I am a Prohibitionist I cannot vote for St. John, for every such vote cast is another for rum and Democracy. Temperance Republicans must see this fact, and their persistency in action suggests grave doubts as to the sincerity of their protestations."

"Why are you a Blaine man?"

"I shall give my vote to James G. Blaine because both the platform and candidate of the Republican party receive my hearty indorsement. I find a political creed which means protection to American industries and to American citizens in every part of the world, and a faithful and impartial execution of the laws. Mr. Blaine is an able statesman, a member of a Christian church, is of well-known temperance principles, and, notwithstanding the slanders of personal and political enemies, has a character for moral and political honesty which has not been successfully assailed."

ST. JOHN'S CANDIDACY THREATENS HARM.

Prof. Miley says: "If the candidacy of St. John promised valuable aid to the cause it would be a weighty reason for supporting him. To me it gives no such promise, but threatens harm."

"What would be the effect on prohibition if Cleveland should win?"

"A Republican defeat through St. John's candidacy—its only possible political result—would put back prohibition for many years. Happily there is less reason for anxiety since the Ohio election. Whether St. John should withdraw mainly concerns the interest of prohibition. We cannot make this a present National question with advantage. The meagre vote of St. John and the division of his supporters from the great body of Prohibitionists, just as true and earnest as themselves, must damage the cause. Especially in this district his withdrawal would be a source of good. Mr. Blaine has the necessary ability and experience for a great President. Mr. Cleveland has neither. His qualities would be relatively of a low order, even with purity of character. Without this his deficiencies are such as no other man ever brought into the candidacy for the great office of President. It is the duty of charity to think that in the desperate defense of Cleveland some eminent men have been grossly slandered. If Cleveland's example, even with an election to the Presidency, could be a helpful warning to young men, how much greater the benefit would be with his defeat."

DR. STRONG.

One of the most outspoken members of the faculty is Dr. Strong, a member of the Old Testament Committee of the Bible Revision Committee.

"Are you a Prohibitionist?" he was asked.

"I am," was the quick, earnest reply, followed as quickly by the words, "and I shall vote for James G. Blaine."

"But the Independents say that Mr. Blaine should not be elected?"

"The Independents? Why, sir, I am as independent as any of them, and that is why I shall vote for Mr. Blaine; and you may add that I have read the Mulligan letters—read them the day they were published—but they prove nothing at all derogatory to Mr. Blaine's personal or public character. I do not care a snap of the finger for all the charges that have been made against Mr. Blaine."

THE STUDENTS.

The Blaine sentiment among the students is similar to that expressed by Dr. Strong. There are two or three Cleveland men in all the classes, which number over 100 students, and a St. John club has been formed which is endeavoring to have the candidate encourage the members by his words and presence.

"Why has there been no Blaine club formed?" a member of the middle class was asked.

"Because," he replied, "the Blaine sentiment is so overwhelming in the seminary that we do not need to nurse it in that way."

STATISTICS.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A local compiler sends the following statistics to the *New York Tribune*. In New Jersey the Democratic counties in 1880, with their majorities, were as follows:

Bergen	862	Monmouth	1,921
Hudson	4,954	Sussex	843
Hunterdon	1,897	Union	119
Middlesex	1,137	Warren	2,109

Republican majorities:

Atlantic	768	Mercer	575
Burlington	467	Morris	683
Camden	2,063	Ocean	244
Cape May	315	Passaic	1,800
Cumberland	806	Salem	143
Essex	2,912	Somerset	66
Gloucester	687		

The net Democratic majority was 2,010. That the Republican counties will do nearly if not quite as well as in 1880 is certain.

CONNECTICUT.

A SMALL BUT SELECT PARTY OF MUGWUMPS—CARL SCHURZ.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—During last week the Independents in Connecticut were active. They issued an address to voters, and caused some commotion by printing names of those who enjoyed their "independence" more while it was a thing to talk about in private than now that their names are put in cold type for everybody to read. There is something in this publication that rather shocks the select few who stand apart from the publicans and sinners of the Republican party and praise each other for this virtue. But they are still few enough in the Hartford vicinity to be select. Their managers have made one mistake—they have not been careful enough to ascertain whether the names they print are really those of "brands plucked from the burning." No one supposes that in Hartford, for instance, the Independent organization represents any considerable number of former Republican votes. In New Haven there are more of them, but even there they do not represent any such draft from the Republican party as has been sometimes supposed.

An invitation to Carl Schurz to lecture in Hartford tonight is meant to be understood as an Independent-Republican movement. Everything is done to give it that appearance; but, as a matter of fact, a good part of the signers represent the German Fortschritts Verein, a distinctly Democratic organization. But these names come lower down, and at the head of the list are those of some prominent, wealthy, and well-meaning gentlemen who have been Republicans in a loose, general way because they or their fathers were on that side in the days of the War. For years, however, they have trained against the party, searched for good points in the Democratic party, and assumed a tolerant, patronizing tone toward the Republican organization, to which they preferred to belong. It cannot be said that many of them are political students, or that they are accustomed to judge matters of state-craft on a large scale. The voters of the State are getting a great deal of sound doctrine from the Republican speakers in this canvass, and especially from Senators Platt and Hawley, both of whom are putting a great deal of solid sense as to the tariff question and the comparative value of the two parties before their audiences. It is worth notice that the Republicans are depending much more than the opposit party on speeches by able exponents of party doctrine. They are working at men's minds and consciences, and they have the more intelligent class to reach. The straight Prohibition vote does not promise to be large, in spite of some former belief that way.

CARL SCHURZ'S FAILURE AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Carl Schurz delivered an address here this evening by invitation of German citizens and Independent Republicans. There was a fair sprinkling of these, but the great majority of the audience was composed of old-time Democrats. Mr. Schurz therefore cautiously refrained from any reference to his past attacks on their party and confined himself mainly to the well-worn topic of the Mulligan letters, upon which, in the absence of anything in the shape of political ammunition, he harped to a tedious degree. He made a lame explanation in response to the hit made by the Republican local papers this evening that every place where he delivered addresses in Ohio showed Democratic losses by saying that this ought to lead Republicans to receive him with open arms. Either the idea was muddy or the audience didn't grasp it, for it was received with apathy. He devoted a portion of his address by request to an attempt to meet the arguments of Mr. Harrison, the Republican candidate for Governor, who has come out in strong advocacy of Mr. Blaine, but even the Independent Republicans admitted after the meeting that Harrison had the best of it. Schurz carefully refrained from discussing the tariff or any of the real issues before the country, and expended his time in mere vilification of the great Republican leader and explaining the mysterious and wonderful operations of his own alleged conscience in leading him to desert the party and party principles to which he had been so long attached. Mark Twain was Chairman of the meeting. The anticipation of a really humorous speech was not realized. His only point of interest was that he had had been made an Independent by reading editorials of a local Republican paper, opposing Mr. Blaine years ago. Schurz was serenaded by some German Democrats after the meeting, but did not consider it worth while to give them more than a few words when an entertainment at a Hartford club was awaiting him.

OBITUARY.

Police-Commissioner Nichols of New York City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Police-Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols died suddenly of a rupture of an aneurism of the heart at 8 o'clock tonight at his residence, No. 417 West Twenty-first street.

[Mr. Nichols was 53 years of age. He had long been identified with New York municipal politics, and was first appointed to a seat on the Police Board by Mayor Wickham in 1871. He was removed and reinstated several times, and tested his last removal in the courts, securing a decision in 1880 by Judge Lawrence that his removal by Mayor Cooper was illegal. Mr. Grace endeavored to remove Mr. Nichols, but, owning to Gov. Cornell's failure to indorse the Mayor's action, it fell through. Mr. Nichols in retaining his office earned the title of the "Unremovable Commissioner." His present term would have expired in 1888. Mr. Nichols was a Tammany Sachem and one of Mr. Kelly's favorits.]

Congressman John H. Evins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 20.—John H. Evins, Representative in Congress, died at Spartanburg this afternoon. He had long been in delicate health. He declined a renomination.

[Mr. Evins was born in Spartanburg District (now County), South Carolina, July 18, 1830; entered South Carolina College Dec. 1, 1850, and graduated in 1853. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He was an officer in the Confederate service—First-Lieutenant in the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, and afterward Captain in the Palmetto Sharpshooters. He was wounded, and, being disabled from active service in the field, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty in his own State. Mr. Evins was a member of the Legislature of South Carolina for two terms, and was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses.]

Dr. Clarence E. De Wolfe.

Dr. Clarence E. De Wolfe, a well-known West Side physician, died at his residence, No. 20 North Ashland avenue, Sunday morning. His death is said to have been due to blood-poisoning contracted at the dissecting-table eight years ago. He is said to have been perfectly aware that the poison was in his system, and used every remedy to counteract its influence. The deceased, who was 42 years of age, was a native of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Kings College. He came to Chicago in 1869, and rapidly acquired a good practice. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 11 a. m. to Rosehill Cemetery.

HENRY IRVING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Henry Irving began an engagement of three weeks at the Globe Theatre tonight before a large, refined, and very enthusiastic audience, appearing in "Hamlet." His company is, with the exception of Mr. Terriss, not materially changed from last year. Miss Terry sustained the rôle of Ophelia, and was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner on her first appearance. The applause was so earnest and prolonged that she was unable for some moments to speak her lines. Mr. Irving's reception was but little if any less cordial; and, while there was a wide diversity of sentiment as to his interpretation of the character, his genius, which shone out conspicuously at various points in the play, notably in the chamber scene after slaying Polonius, was recognized and warmly applauded. Mr. Irving's interpretation of the character did not vary from that of last year, but he appeared to much better advantage in a smaller theatre. Thursday night he will appear in the "Merchant of Venice."

JIM COURTWRIGHT'S ESCAPE.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 20.—The arrest and escape of Jim Courtwright at Fort Worth excites great interest here. In an interview today Gov. Ireland emphatically denied that he ever promised to withhold a requisition for Courtwright. The Governor declares that he told the Attorney-General if the papers came regular on their face he would issue the warrant. Adjutant-General King was yesterday ordered to go to Fort Worth to see the writ enforced, and, if necessary, to use the entire military force of the State. When the Governor learned of Courtwright's escape today he telegraphed Gen. King to investigate the manner of the escape and discover whether the State Rangers having Courtwright in charge are in the least responsible for the escape.

FIERY DEVASTATION.

Two Hundred Houses Swept Away at Carthage, N. Y.—The Loss a Million.

The Manufacturing District Wiped Out, and the Mercantile Centre Still in Danger.

A New York Drug Warehouse Destroyed—Blazing Mines in the Hocking Valley—Fires Elsewhere.

Three-fourths of a New York Village Wiped Out.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The most devastating fire ever witnessed in Northern New York occurred at Carthage, fifteen miles from here, in Jefferson County today. The fire started at about 11 o'clock from ashes thrown from Revell's tannery in West Carthage, setting fire to Eaton's planing-mill. It then spread to Myers & Ross' furniture manufactory, and from it to Harvey Farr's tub-factory.

From this point it crossed the river to East Carthage, catching Guyot's planing-mill.

Ryther & Pringle's Island, devoted to manufacturing, was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $60,000.

From Guyot's planing-mill the flames spread to all the houses on Spring street, reaching Mechanic, upon which most of the houses are burned.

From Mechanic street the fire crossed to Church street, burning the new opera-house, the Disciples' church, the Peck street Hotel, the Academy Building, and all residences in that direction, reaching Main street.

On Main street the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were burned, and also the school building near them.

Stephen Brannaugh, whose house was destroyed, loses $2,000 in money and about $4,000 in bonds and mortgages. His residence was one of the finest in the street.

All the houses on School and Upper James streets, west of Main, including the Baptist church on Main, and nearly all the houses on Clinton street, are in ruins. Budd street is also in ruins.

For half a mile up Main street everything is burned.

Several houses east of Main street and on West street are destroyed.

During the day the flames spread so rapidly that the firemen could not keep up with them.

At 6:30 p. m. the fire was well under control, but, as a stiff breeze was blowing, it was feared fresh outbreaks would occur during the night. At that hour three-fourths of the town was in ruins.

Good judges estimate that 200 houses have been burned, and place the total loss at between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

The residences burned comprise the best in town, and there are not houses enough to shelter the inhabitants. The town was extensively engaged in manufacturing, but all of those industries now lie in ashes.

Should the fire spread to the business portion of the town tonight there will not be enough buildings left to mark the once prosperous and thriving village.

Fire companies from Utica, Lowville, Booneville, and Watertown are now doing good service in getting the flames under control.

A greater portion of the furniture removed from houses afterwards took fire in the street and burned.

The horror that is being experienced in Carthage tonight is beyond description. Families are scattered in all portions of the town. Mothers are looking for their children. Prostrated and injured people are numerous. Families who were in comfortable circumstances this morning are without shelter and money tonight. The scene beggars description. The fire today is to Carthage what the fire of 1871 was to Chicago.

Over $100,000 Worth of Drugs Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Gantz, Jones & Co.'s drug warehouse at No. 176 Duane street was destroyed by fire early this morning. The building was five stories high and belonged to the Lorillard estate. It was filled with stock of an inflammable character. The fire is believed to have started in the rear of the basement Sunday afternoon. After its discovery it went directly to the roof, and the flames spread laterally, so that when all the engines had got to work every floor was on fire, and the flames shot far out of the windows, front and rear. The principal business of the firm is in British chemicals and the manufacture of baking-powder, and they have factories in Jersey City.

At the time of the fire there was stock worth $130,000 to $140,000 in the warehouse. The stock consisted principally of dry chemicals, baking-powder, indigo, roots, herbs, insect-powder, gum copal, shellac, essential oils, caustic soda, cream tartar, cassia, cochineal, camphor, plumbago, and borax. The stock was probably all burned or ruined by water, although it is possible that there may be a salvage of from $15,000 to $25,000.

The building was damaged $12,000.

Gantz, Jones & Co. own insurance stock for $97,500 in the following companies: Five thousand each in the Phenix of Brooklyn, Greenwich, Fire Assurance of London, Imperial, Merchants' of New York, and Norwich Union; $2,500 each in the City of London, Western, Hamilton, Commercial of California, Manufacturers' of Boston, Providential of Washington, Lancaster, Mechanics' of Pennsylvania, Fire Assurance of Pennsylvania, Shoe & Leather, London & Provincial, Westchester, Park, Traders' of Chicago, Hanover, North German, Firemen's Fund, Newark, Fire Queen, Buffalo German, Sterling, German of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, American of Pennsylvania, German-American and Commercial Unions; and $1,250 each in the Citizens' of Pittsburg and the United Firemen's of Philadelphia. The building was insured for $15,000 in the Eagle Insurance Company.

Burning Mines.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Having heard rumors on the streets of this city that all the mines in the Hocking Valley were on fire, telephone connections were secured and it was learned that four mines were on fire at New Straitsville—Nos. 5, 9, 11, and 33. They are trying to smother them out by shutting up the pit-mouths, air-shafts, air-courses, etc. Whether it will be a success is doubtful.

The negroes have left the Consolidated Mine at Sand Run. It is reported as burning fiercely, and the company's mining machines are mostly all inside the mines. This must entail a heavy loss on the company.

Engines have been coming and going to Straitsville. One comes early every morning from Buchtel with a force of Italians to work at the different mines. They can get none of the old miners at any price to go to them. They bring the Italians and guards in the morning and take them away at night. They seem afraid to leave them over night in Straitsville.

The St. Louis Jockey Club Suffers by the Acts of Incendiaries.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A most infamous case of arson developed a few minutes after 12 o'clock today, when the grand stand and the stables at the St. Louis Jockey Club at the Cote Brilliant track were set on fire and almost totally destroyed. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $16,000. A few minutes after 12 o'clock a few people in the vicinity of the King's Highway and the St. Charles rock-road discovered one of the long stables containing seventy-five stalls at the eastern end of the course on fire. By the time the department arrived a blaze broke out in the blow-stable, 200 yards to the east.

Then the grand stand, 400 yards off, was discovered to be on fire. The engines rushed to the stand, and while away from the stables five others, separated from the blow-stable, but in the same vicinity, were set on fire. In the big stable in which the fire was discovered Hyder Ali, a thoroughbred 2-year-old, was burned to death. A number of roadsters and thoroughbreds were saved.

The grand stand, club-house, pool-boxes, judges' stand, etc., were completely destroyed. The large stable and two adjoining were destroyed, also the blow-stable and several in the same row.

Sam Ecker, a well-known turf man, is the owner of the stable, the stands, and is the lessee of the track.

A negro named A. B. Shelton, belonging to Ecker's racing stable, was arrested for the crime, and it is said a number of other arrests will follow.

Subjoined is the insurance:

Grand stand—Marine of St. Louis, $11,[illegible]; Fire Association of London, $2,250; Hibernia of New Orleans, $2,250; Merchants' of St. Joseph, $1,125; Hanover of New York, $[illegible].

Fixtures—Toronto of Canada, $1,500.

Big stable—Hanover of New York, $1,[illegible].

Blow stable—London Association, $1,[illegible].

A Costly Blaze in a Manufacturing Establishment on Carroll Avenue.

At 8 o'clock p. m. fire was discovered in the four-story brick manufactory Nos. 66[illegible] Carroll avenue, corner of Wood street. The flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered, and were extending from the engine-room in the basement upwards. An alarm was sounded from Box [illegible], a second alarm following in twenty minutes, as the combustible contents of the building offered ready facilities for a fire which was spreading rapidly. The prompt attendance of the Fire Department and their efficient service prevented what might have been a serious conflagration. As it was, damage of about $10,000 was entailed, the fire lasting only about an hour.

The building is a four-story brick, [illegible] feet, a fire-wall dividing it into two parts, the wall intersecting what would be No. 667. E. M. Allen owns the building, and has a machine shop in the front room on the ground floor of No. 669; he also owns the engine and shafting in the rest of the structure. His loss upon engine and building will be about $2,500, the flames not having extended to the room occupied by him. The rest of No. 669, which includes the west half of what would be No. 667, is occupied from basement to attic by Drake & Co., manufacturers of moldings and picture frames. Their loss by fire and water will be about $2,000; fully insured. This firm, as well as L. J. Blades & Co., who occupy all four floors in the front of No. 665 Carroll avenue, had a large stock of seasoned hardwood which will be damaged by the water that was used in quenching the flames. The latter firm, who are manufacturers of ticket-cases, sustain a loss of $2,000; fully insured. The rear of No. 665 Carroll avenue is occupied by Petersen & Krabal, furniture manufacturers. They were the principal losers, as the fire started directly under them and extended to the second floor. Their stock was damaged about $2,500; fully insured.

The fire started in the engine-room, the exact spot not being known, though it is supposed to have originated from an imperfect banking of the fires.

The second relay of apparatus was not used. The building is surrounded by a number of frame structures and is difficult of access, owing to which the Fire Marshals anticipated a sharp fight, as the fire was burning briskly and sparks and cinders were flying in all directions, but sharp work conquered.

This building was burned in 1873, again in 1875, and a third time Sept. 24, 1883. At the last fire the same tenants occupied the building.

Charles Wilcox's two-story frame dwelling at No. 657 Thirty-seventh street was damaged $150 by fire at 9:22 a. m. The house is occupied by James Hendrickson as a boarding-house, and the loss on the furniture is nominal.

Flames at Bridgetown, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 20.—Craig's foundry and F. C. Nutt's canning factory, the latter containing a large quantity of goods ready for shipment, and the district court-house, Bridgetown, were burned yesterday. The fires are supposed to be incendiary. Craig's loss is $10,000; insured. The remainder of the property was partially insured.

Eight Miles of Flames.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—The conductor of the Atlantic City express-train stated that his train today passed through about eight miles of country which was almost a sheet of flames.

Other Fires.

HURON, Dak., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Fire caught here today in Hathaway's saloon. Loss on buildings, $1,000; on stock and fixtures, $1,500, fully covered by insurance. The building was insured in the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

ARNPRIOR, Ont., Oct. 20.—Campbell's Hotel, a block of brick stores owned by Sterling & Moore, and several frame buildings in the rear were burned today. Loss, $60,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 20.—The work of removing the cotton cargo from the steamship Acacia began this afternoon, the fire department pumping the vessel out. It will be impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage to the cargo and vessel by fire and water for several days.

THE FAR WEST.

Mangled by a Train—Bowman's Collapse at San Francisco—Real Estate Attached.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Frank A. Purcell, from Albany, N. Y., was killed by a Denver & Rio Grande train while walking on the track between Salida and Buena Vista.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—The Bank of California will, it is said, lose $25,000 by the failure of A. W. Bowman. The Oakland Savings Bank is creditor for $45,000, but says it is fully secured. Henry L. Breed of Boston had $250,000 in Bowman's hands. How much he will lose is not known. Several of the heaviest losers are persons who are now traveling in Europe.

Eugene Kelley & Co., the New York bankers, have, through attorneys in this city, attached a quantity of real estate owned here by Benjamin Richardson of New York, which was given by the latter as security for two promissory notes for $175,000.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 20.—The arguments in the Clawson polygamy case was heard today and closed. The Judge's charge was delivered in the morning.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20.—Senator Dolph left for New York today.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 20.—The coach between Jefferson City and Bowlder was held up today. The object was to rescue two horse-thieves supposed to be on the coach. Parties are in pursuit.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.

John Arnot, the Elmira Millionaire Congressman, Fatally Injured in His Banking House.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The residents of this city were thrown into a state of great excitement this morning by the report that John Arnot, the millionaire banker and present member of Congress from this district, had been killed by a gas explosion at his bank. A great crowd hurried to the scene. About 8 o'clock this morning those living in the vicinity of the bank were startled by a loud explosion resembling the discharge of heavy artillery. Nearly every window in the neighborhood was shattered by the concussion, while in some instances the window sashes were blown out. A subsequent examination showed that the doors of the vault were twisted and broken, the locks torn off, and other damage done in various parts of the bank, so fearful was the force of the explosion.

At the time of the accident there were in the bank Congressman Arnot and several clerks. Mr. Arnot had gone into the vault to open the inside safe preliminary to commencing the day's business. It seems that the gas had not been turned off Saturday, and had been pouring into the vault from the time the bank closed that day until this morning. Mr. Arnot struck a match to enable him to see, and almost instantly there was a terrific explosion. Arnot was hurled from the vault ten feet and struck against the cashier's desk on the opposit side of the room. When picked up he was almost unrecognizable. His clothes were torn from his body, and his face was burned and blackened. His whiskers and hair were completely burned off, but, strange to say, he still retained consciousness. The first one to approach him was one of the clerks, to whom Mr. Arnot said that there was no need of sending for a doctor. A doctor was sent for, however, and Mr. Arnot was carried to the private office. The doctor soon arrived and made a superficial examination. He found no serious injuries, but expressed the fear that Mr. Arnot had received internal injuries, and also that he would lose the sight of one, if not both, eyes. He was taken home, and the results of a further examination are anxiously awaited. He is one of the most popular and respected men in the city, and much sympathy is felt for him. He was to entertain ex-Speaker Randall, who is to speak here tonight.

CLOSED DOWN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 20.—The nailers at the South Tredegar Iron Works of this city refused to accept a 10-per-cent reduction, and the mill closes.

WITH THESE WE CONQUER.

Mr. Blaine's Triumphal Journey from South Bend to Fort Wayne, Indiana.

An Organized Bourbon Mob Forces Him to Deliver a Speech from a Carriage.

Gen. Logan Warmly Welcomed to the Banner Republican State—His Trip.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE DAY.

A SHORT BUT EVENTFUL JOURNEY.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The fever of excitement indicated by the reception of Mr. Blaine at South Bend was well kept up today, greatly to the surprise of the Indiana managers, who had not expected very much from the few places visited. The Indiana program has been made out with some regard for Mr. Blaine's personal comfort and convenience. There were only six stops. Orders had been telegraphed ahead directing that none of the stands should be over fifty feet from the train, and that ropes should be stretched to protect Mr. Blaine from being jostled. Every one of these orders was carried out, and, as the journey began at 10 and ended at half-past 2 at Fort Wayne, today was one of the easiest Mr. Blaine has had since he has been out.

The crowds of today were so out of proportion to the population of the towns as to occasion special remark from Mr. New, the Chairman of the committee, who said when the train started out this morning that he expected to find one or two very cool receptions upon the line of the journey on account of the Democratic sympathies of one or two of the towns, but this fear was not realized. At every station there were very unusual demonstrations. At Elkhart there were 8,000 people about the handsomely-decorated platform. There Mr. Blaine confined his talk to the tariff issue, but at Goshen, the next stop, where he spoke to 6,000 people, he introduced a new issue into the canvass by calling attention to the menace of a Solid South since West Virginia had made her declaration. Said he:

"We are confronted with the menace of a Solid South. Shall the votes of New York and Indiana be joined to the South to enable the Democratic party to win? If it should win, will not the South rule the Administration? Naturally its first move would be towards a breaking down of the policy of the protective tariff, as the South has for years been devoted to free trade. Are you prepared to surrender this Government to the guidance of the men who sought to destroy it?"

The reply of "No!" shouted to this question came with a suddenness and an earnestness which gave no doubt as to the belief of the men before Mr. Blaine.

At Ligonier, a small village, there was a crowd of 4,000 people. The stand here was very handsomely decorated. A large picture of Garfield hung from the centre of the stand. Mr. Blaine walked up through a handsome arch of welcome over a carpet strewn with flowers. Young girls in white lined each side of the path.

At Kendallville, the last stop before Lafayette was reached, there were fully 10,000 people, indicating an entire emptying of the country about. There was a very handsome company of young ladies, who wore regular campaign uniforms of white trimmed with scarlet. These young ladies marched in the procession and took as active a part in the proceedings as any of the young men; indeed, this appearance of young ladies in uniform was one of the features of today's demonstrations. They swarmed everywhere, as if they had as much at stake in the campaign as the men.

When Fort Wayne was reached the Republicans came in conflict with the Democrats. While Mr. Blaine was made the temporary sufferer, it appears that the Democrats in this State are very much demoralized by Mr. Blaine's appearance here, and are moving Heaven and earth to counteract the effect of his visit.

RUFFIANLY DEMOCRATS.

This is the first point they have selected. This town is largely Democratic and the county is Democratic by 4,000 majority. Ten days ago the Republicans advertised a meeting here to be addressed by Mr. Blaine. He was to speak from the balcony of the Aveline House. Opposite the hotel is the court-house square. Two days ago the Democrats got up a meeting in the court-house square at the same time advertised for Mr. Blaine's appearance. The special object was to annoy and, if possible, to break Mr. Blaine down. Congressman McKinley, Mr. Blaine's special friend, who arrived here this morning, advised the local committee to change the place of Mr. Blaine's speaking, as he said to them Mr. Blaine cannot afford to be put in such a position, but the local committee were stubborn and would not change. Mr. McKinley tried to get a word of warning to Mr. Blaine after the latter's arrival, but he was caught in the crowd and so could not reach him until he was brought out on the balcony of the hotel. Mr. Blaine had no warning of the situation, and was very disagreeably surprised to be confronted by a howling mob, who yelled themselves hoarse and would not permit Mr. Blaine to speak. There were about 1,000 Democrats right under the balcony, who yelled every time Mr. Blaine tried to say a word. They mouthed every commonplace insult that ruffians could devise, and groaned and hissed, until Mr. Blaine withdrew. But this was not the end. The great crowd of 15,000 Republicans in the background followed Mr. Blaine in his carriage until he was driven eight blocks away. Then the carriage was stopped, Mr. Blaine stood up on the box, and there addressed the vast audience without interruption. He drew away the bulk of the crowd from the court-house square, not over 1,500 being left to surround the Democratic stand. The Republicans moved in force about Mr. Blaine at his second stop, and if the Democrats had interfered at this place there would have been some broken heads. Mr. Blaine, under the stimulus of the situation and the inspiring influence of the great crowd about, made the best speech he has made anywhere in the canvass. His eloquent answers to the criticisms passed upon his appearing before the public in the canvass was received with a storm of cheers and applause.

PANDEMONIUM.

Tonight the City of Fort Wayne appears to have gone absolutely mad. The Democrats and Republicans have rival parades. Excursion trains have brought in people as far away as Toledo. The streets are filled from one end of the city to the other. Every third man has a fish-horn, which he is industriously blowing to see if he cannot drown the noise of a rival. The maddest scenes in Ohio pale before the perfect devilish babble and confusion of this evening at Fort Wayne. If the night should pass without a free fight between the marching companies it will be a wonder. Meanwhile the industrious pickpockets are reaping their customary daily harvest.

THE FORT WAYNE SPEECH.

SOME SOUND TALK ABOUT THE SOLID SOUTH AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 20.—Standing upon the driver's seat, Mr. Blaine made his speech, as follows:

"CITIZENS OF INDIANA: The October elections in Ohio and West Virginia have put a new phase on the National contest, or rather they have reproduced the old phase. ['Good.'] The Democratic party, as of old, consider now they have the South solid again; they believe that they will surely get 153 Electoral votes from the Sixteen Southern States, and they expect, or they hope, or they dream, that they may secure New York and Indiana ['Never!' 'Never!' 'It is a dream!']; and that with New York and Indiana added to the Solid South, they will seize the Government of the Nation. ['They can't do it—never!'] I do not believe that the farmers, the business-men, the manufacturers, the merchants, the mechanics, and, last of all and most of all, I do not believe that the soldiers of Indiana can be put to that use. [Great cheering, and cries of 'Never!' 'Never!'] I do not believe that the men who added lustre and renown to your State through four years of bloody war can be used to call to the administration of the Government the men who organized the great Rebellion. ['No!' 'No!' 'Never!'] In the Senate of the United States the Democratic party have thirty-seven members, of which number thirty-two come from the South. Of their strength in the House of Representatives the majority of Representatives comes from the South, and now the intention is, with an absolutely solidified Electoral vote from the South, added to the votes of the two States I have named, to seize the Government of the Union. ['It can't be done!' 'That seizure can never be made.'] That means a great deal; it means that, as the South furnishes three-fourths of the Democratic strength, it will be given the lead and control of the Nation in event of a Democratic triumph. It means that the great financial and industrial system of the country shall be placed under the direction of the South; that our currency, our banks, our tariffs, our internal-revenue laws—in short, that our whole system upon which the business of the country depends shall be placed under the control of that section. It means that the Constitutional amendments to which they are so bitterly opposed shall be enforced only so far as they may believe in them, that the National credit as guaranteed in the Fourteenth Amendment, that the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Union as guaranteed in the same amendment, shall be under their control; and what that control might mean can be measured by the bitterness with which those amendments were resisted by the Democrats of the South. There is not one measure of banking, of tariff, of finance, of public credit, of pensions; not one line of administration upon which the Government is conducted today to which the Democrats of the South are not recorded as hostile, and to give them control would mean a change the like of which has not been known in modern times. It would be as if the dead Stuarts were recalled to the throne of England; as if the Bourbons should be invited to administer the Government of the French Republic; as though the Florentine Dukes should be called back and empowered to govern the great Kingdom of Italy. ['Good!' and cheers.] Such a triumph would be a fearful misfortune to the South itself. That section, under the wise administration of the Government by the Republican party, has been steadily and rapidly gaining for the last ten years in all the elements of material prosperity. It has added enormously to its wealth since the close of the War, and has shared fully in the general advance of the country. To call that section now to the rulership of the Nation would disturb its own social and political economy, would rekindle smoldering passions, and, under the peculiar leadership to which it would be subjected, it would organize an Administration of resentment, of reprisal, of revenge; and no greater misfortune than that could come to the Nation or to the South. It would come as a reaction against the progress of liberal principles in that section—a progress so rapid that the Republicans are waging earnest contests in those States whose interests are most demonstrably identified with the policy of protection against the baleful spectacle of a Solid South.

"I am sure that Indiana will protest, and, on the whole, will conclude to stand where she has stood in the past. I believe that you will stand where you stood in the War; that you will stand for the principles and the policies which have made your State bloom and blossom as the rose, and which have made the American Republic in manufactures and in agriculture the leading Nation of the world. [Great cheering.] The leading Nation of the world, not merely in a material sense, but in a moral philanthropic sense—a country in which every man has as good a chance as every other man, and which, among other great gifts, bestows absolutely free suffrage. [Cheers.] You enjoy that suffrage, and the 4th day of November next you are to say for which party, for which policy, you will cast your votes. [Loud cries of 'For Blaine!' 'For Blaine!'] Not me personally. ['Yes.' 'Yes.'] No, I am not speaking for myself. No man ever met with a misfortune in being defeated for the Presidency, while men have met great misfortunes in being elected to it. I am pleading no personal cause. I am pleading the cause of the American people. ['That's it!' and cheers.] I am pleading the cause of the American farmer and American manufacturer, and the American mechanic, and the American laborer against the world. ['Good!' 'Good!' 'Good!' and great cheers.] I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these multitudes of my countrymen, upon the ground that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which I am named. ['No!' 'No!'] I do not feel it to be so; there is not a courtier in Europe so proud but that he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereign. So I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereignty I acknowledge, and bow with pride to the free people of America." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

After Mr. Blaine, Mr. McKinley was called for and made a brief speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Blaine was then driven to the residence of the Hon. Jesse L. Williams. Here he will spend the night. After tea the clergymen of the city called upon him in a body.

BROOM BRIGADES AT FORT WAYNE.

Tonight witnessed one of the grandest Republican parades that Allen County ever turned out. The streets were fairly ablaze with torches, lanterns, and fireworks. Six heavily-ladened excursion trains arrived with delegates from Toledo, Lima, Van Wert, and Monroeville. A line formed, headed by the Broom Brigade Clubs from Andrews, Van Wert, and Fort Wayne, which made a very fine display. Each lady wore a white dress and dark waist with badges, white caps, and carried brooms, handsomely trimmed with ribbons. The Railroad Lantern Brigade escorted them during the entire line of parade. The line was fully three miles in length, and the Man from Maine as he witnessed the entire parade concluded Indiana would roll up a handsome Republican majority. The Democrats also had a parade. At the court-house square Messrs. Hill and Lieb addressed the Democrats, while Maj. McKinley of Ohio and Mr. Peelle addressed an immense throng at Library Hall. Mr. Blaine will remain the guest of the Hon. Jesse L. Williams tonight, and will leave for Huntington, Logansport, Lafayette, thence to Indianapolis, at 10 tomorrow morning on the Wabash Railroad.

AT ELKHART.

SIX THOUSAND HAPPY REPUBLICANS.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the large delegations that went from here Saturday to witness the demonstration at South Bend, not less than 6,000 people had gathered at the depot this morning to see Blaine, who was on his way from South Bend to Fort Wayne. The train arrived at 10:30, when he was escorted to a platform especially prepared for the occasion, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled multitude. He was introduced by J. M. Van Fleet, President of the Blaine and Logan Club, after which he delivered a short but telling speech on the subject of tariff, when he was again escorted to the car and immediately left for Goshen, where 3,000 were gathered to hear him. His presence and remarks left an excellent impression.

AUBURN.

A GRAND OUTPOURING OF ENTHUSIASTS.

AUBURN, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Blaine reception here today was a grand outpouring of people—such a one as the inhabitants here have never before witnessed. From 8 o'clock in the morning until noon all the roads leading to town were lined with teams, with flags and banners waving above them for miles in the distance, and in all directions the air was full of music. All the incoming railroad trains were crowded to overflowing, as were all the teams, with people almost exclusively from agricultural localities. There were a dozen handsomely-uniformed Ladies' Blaine and Logan Clubs, and as many young men's clubs, half a dozen splendid bands, besides several martial bands. The procession was formed and marched to the stands which had been erected near the railroad-track. The Blaine party arrived at half-past 1 o'clock, and Mr. Blaine stepped out on the little platform, which was surrounded with a crowd whose enthusiasm knew no bounds. R. M. Lockhart introduced Mr. Blaine, who was immediately greeted with tremendous applause, after which he spoke about ten minutes and stepped back into the rear platform of his train, an eager crowd following up to shake hands as the train pulled out for Fort Wayne. The crowd then assembled in the public square, where speeches were made by the Hon. Stanton J. Peelle and Theron R. Kedder, the latter the candidate for Congress from this district. Despite the vigorous efforts made by the Democrats in circulating reports that the Blaine engagement here had been canceled and that he would not visit Auburn, it was a complete success and will bring forth good results.

GOSHEN.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A crowd of 5,000 people gathered at the depot this morning to see Blaine. Long before the train was due the space around the stand was thronged by a dense mass eager to have a glimpse of "the coming man." The people were addressed for nearly half an hour by the Hon. H. D. Wilson of this city, all his life a Democrat, but now doing excellent campaign work for Blaine and Logan. He was followed by Judge J. S. Fraser of Warsaw. When the train conveying Blaine and his party arrived a great shout rent the sky. Blaine spoke from five to ten minutes. After the departure of the train addresses were made by the Hon. H. G. Thayer, candidate for Congress, and the Hon. J. A. Tibbits.

RECEPTIONS IN PREPARATION.

MILWAUKEE BESTIRRING HERSELF.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Great preparations began today for the reception of Mr. Blaine. Today the Republican State Central Committee received a dispatch from a member of the party traveling with Mr. Blaine in which the intelligence was conveyed that Mr. Blaine will visit Milwaukee Saturday next. The dispatch says: "Mr. Blaine will arrive in Chicago Saturday morning, and will run through to Milwaukee, spending the day there, and returning to Chicago in the evening." H. C. Payne of the committee went to Chicago this evening to learn further particulars concerning the visit, with a view of arranging the details of preparation for a reception. The news of the great Commoner's coming has been retailed throughout the city and has been received with unbounded enthusiasm. It is considered probable that Mr. Blaine will travel on a special train over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and will stop at the depots in Kenosha, Racine, and other important places along the way, a sufficient time to make brief speeches from the platform of his car. He will probably arrive in Milwaukee at about 11 o'clock in the morning and remain until 5 in the afternoon. The railways will make excursion rates for the day of his visit, and large delegations from all the interior towns will mingle with the Milwaukeeans, who will greet the distinguished visitor. A reception of mammoth proportions and unbounded enthusiasm is assured.

DECATUR, ILL., BUSY.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Committees meet daily to perfect arrangements for Mr. Blaine's reception the 24th, and for the grand demonstration to be held the 28th, when Gen. John A. Logan will address the multitudes afternoon and evening. The line of march has been prepared, and the committee will arrange for a dazzling and princely display of illuminations such as have never before been witnessed here. Marching clubs as far south as Vandalia, Litchfield, Paris, and Mattoon; as far east as Danville, Urbana, Champaign, and Tuscola; as far west as Springfield; as far north as Bloomington, Pekin, and Peoria, have been invited to send delegations the 28th, and it is expected that there will be 6,000 to 8,000 men in line to do honor to "Black Jack." Possibly Secretary Lincoln will be here the same day. The Decatur Escort Club will turn out in full force wearing their Norfolk jackets, and the Decatur German Republican Club, reinforced by German clubs from Pekin, Peoria, and Bloomington, will make a showing of nearly 1,000 of what the Democrats hereabouts term "the d—d Dutch." They didn't talk that way about them before the Ohio election. The Decatur Battalion of marching clubs numbers nearly 1,000 men, but the old men will turn out Logan-day and swell the number to 1,500.

MATTOON WILL SEND A DELEGATION.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been completed for running a special train from this place next Friday to Tolono in time to meet the train coming from Danville bearing Blaine to Springfield. A large delegation will go from this point and others will be picked up at intermediate towns. Blaine will probably make a stop of twenty minutes at Tolono.

INDIANAPOLIS RESPONDING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The city is already filling up with delegations to take part in the demonstration in honor of Mr. Blaine tomorrow, and if the weather be propitious the event will stand unparalleled in the political history of Indiana. Information is received that the Springfield (O.) plug-hat brigade, 1,000 strong, headed by the famous Big Six brass band and a uniformed glee club of 100, and the Bellefontaine Young Men's Republican Club will reach here on the midnight train. Other Ohio organizations are expected, but these are the principal ones. Among the speakers detailed for the occasion are the Hon. R. W. Thompson, Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-Speaker Keifer, the Hon. William McKinley, Ben Butterworth, Fred Douglass, Gen. John Coburn, Judge of the United States Court, Montana, Gov. Porter, William Cassins, William Goodlie, the Hon. A. W. Tenney, the Hon. Robert P. Kennedy of Ohio, the Hon. George W. Maney of Tennessee, the Hon. A. C. Rankin of Pennsylvania, J. Milton Turner of St. Louis, the Hon. Will Cumback, the Hon. R. T. Greener of South Carolina. The streets are putting on holiday garb and the decorations will be general along the line of march. It is believed that 10,000 torches will be in the procession tomorrow night.

THE SPRINGFIELD PROGRAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The special train to bring Gen. Logan to this city will leave here over the Illinois Central Road Thursday morning at 7 o'clock by way of Mount Pulaski to Peoria. Returning, it will leave Peoria at the convenience of the committee and Gen. Logan, and make stops at Pekin, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski, and arrive here at 6 p. m. Mrs. Logan will accompany the General. After the Blaine and Logan reception here Friday the Blaine train will leave at 6:30 p. m., over the Chicago & Alton, and will make a stop of one hour at Bloomington. Thence it will run through direct to Milwaukee, arriving there Saturday morning, and will return to Chicago Saturday evening. The special train bearing Gen. Logan will leave here Saturday morning and run to Chicago on the following table: Leaving Springfield at 10 a. m., it will reach Lincoln at 11, and stop five minutes; at Bloomington at 12:05 p. m., and stop an hour; at Pontiac at 2:05, and stop fifteen minutes; at Dwight at 3:10, and stop ten minutes; at Braidwood at 4:05, and stop five minutes; at Joliet at 5, and stop twenty minutes, whence it will run to Chicago without stop, arriving at 7 p. m.

THE CHICAGO ARRANGEMENTS.

The latest arrangement for Mr. Blaine's trip from Springfield to Chicago makes some material changes in the plans published Sunday morning. It is at present expected the special train will leave Springfield Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Stopping at Bloomington for an hour, the train will go directly to Milwaukee, where Mr. Blaine will remain during the day, returning to Chicago late in the afternoon.

Additional applications from clubs containing an aggregate membership of 2,000 were received by Gen. Stockton yesterday to take part in the parade, which promises to be the largest ever marching in this city. The applications from outside towns continue to come in rapidly, and a very large procession will be formed from them alone.

The colored hotel-men who are going to take part in the reception are requested to meet at the Leland Hotel Saturday evening.

The officers of the Blaine and Logan Clubs which are to visit Springfield next Friday and constitute an escort for Mr. Blaine met at the Pacific last night, Charles Stratten in the chair. The Finance Committee reported that sufficient funds would be secured, and the Committee on Transportation reported that 754 men, representing different companies had already signified their intention of going to Springfield, and that the number would be increased to 1,000 or over. The following officers of the battalion escort were then elected; Colonel, Henry B. Maxwell; Lieutenant-Colonel, George H. Gibson; Major, L. L. Wilson.

The officers decided to start for Springfield Thursday night and back for Chicago Friday night, following Blaine's special train.

Another meeting will be held at the Pacific Wednesday noon, when it is expected, in accordance with an order issued by Col. Maxwell, that each command will be represented.

The Ninth Ward Blaine and Logan Club will hold a meeting tonight at the northeast corner of Halsted and Madison streets for business and drill preparatory to going to Springfield.

Members of the Fifteenth Ward and Lake View Clubs interested in forming an escort club to go to Springfield are requested to report at No. 979 North Clark street this evening to receive their tickets.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

THE GENERAL GREETED BY ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS AT EVERY STOPPING-PLACE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan and party, consisting of Gen. H. H. Thomas, the Hon. W. D. Wolf, Col. Pat Donan, W. B. Taylor, and Albert Hall, secretaries, left Chicago for Dubuque early this morning on a special over the Northwestern Railroad. They arrived at Rockford at 8 o'clock, where 1,500 people had assembled to do honor to Gen. Logan. At Pecatonica and other places large crowds gathered to get a sight of the General as he passed through. At Freeport 5,000 people greeted him. At Lena 500 people listened to a short address by Gen. Logan and Gen. H. H. Thomas. At Warren 1,500 had assembled. There great enthusiasm was manifested. On a platform erected near the depot Gen. Logan received a great ovation and talked forty minutes, followed by Col. Donan in a neat ten minutes' speech. At Galena 1,000 anxious people were delighted by short addresses by Gen. Logan and Col. Donan. It was here the Reception Committee of fifty from Dubuque with a special car met Gen. Logan to escort him to that city. At 12:30 the train pulled into the depot. Thousands had gathered there to receive the great soldier and statesman. Several brass bands headed the procession, followed by an escort of a hundred citizens on foot, and they by Gen. Logan and the Reception Committee. The line of march was through the principal streets, which were gorgeously decorated and lined by thousands of enthusiastic admirers of Logan, to the Hotel Lorimer, where the party are domiciled. Cheer after cheer from the great crowds of people greeted Gen. Logan along the line of march, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he could reach the hotel. After dinner the committee in charge took the party to Washington Park, where a multitude of people were waiting for speaking to commence. Every foot of space in this square and the streets for blocks around was crowded. A fair estimate of the number would be from 30,000 to 40,000 people. Dubuque has never before had so many people to entertain, and it will be an extraordinary occasion if she ever has again. The appearance of Gen. Logan on the platform called forth a perfect thunder of applause. They cheered and cheered until voice and breath failed them. Such an ovation is seldom given any man. It was real, genuine patriotic enthusiasm. Fully fifteen minutes elapsed before quiet reigned, and then the Hon. J. K. Graves, the President of the day, stepped forward and stated that Col. David B. Henderson would deliver an address of welcome, and in a right royal manner he did it too. He spoke from a non-partisan standpoint, and the welcome to the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate was of that nature. Great was the enthusiasm when Gen. Logan was presented to the assembled thousands. This second outburst of applause was even greater than the first. It would not subside, and even after the General commenced his remarks Col. Henderson found it necessary to appeal to the people to subdue their enthusiasm for the time that Gen. Logan might be heard. Quiet once more prevailed, and from that on to the close of his remarks the closest attention was given, and whenever a good point was scored the vast audience would break out with renewed cheers and enthusiasm. Gen. Logan spoke eloquently, and he was greeted with applause throughout. Col. Pat Donan followed Gen. Logan in one of his characteristic speeches, which was relished by the great crowd. The Colonel is a brilliant orator, and the people enjoyed his wit, humor, and piercing thrusts at Democracy.

THE SPEECH TO THE VETERANS.

At 5 o'clock, from the balcony of the hotel, Gen. Logan again addressed 1,500 old veterans who had come to show their love and esteem for their brave commander. A more enthusiastic crowd never gathered together. Three times three and several tigers loud enough to be heard a mile came from the heroic, battle-scarred veterans. Gen. Logan responded feelingly to this greeting of his comrades, and spoke substantially as follows:

"FELLOW-COMRADES: The very kindly greeting that I have received from our veterans wherever I have gone causes my heart to well up with the most grateful feelings towards those who made grand sacrifices that their country might be preserved for themselves and for future generations. There is something indescribable in the feeling that exists between comrades that have touched elbows in the most trying times of this great Republic. There are many reasons why they should have a great regard for one another. They made more history in four years than had been made in centuries before. [Applause.] You made more sacrifices and accomplished greater results than were ever accomplished before by any people. You succeeded in preserving unbroken the grandest Republic ever given to man. You are entitled to the gratitude not only of this Nation, but of the civilized world. [Applause.] There has been much said in reference to this kindly feeling by men who are not friends of soldiers, charging it to be political. This is not so. There should be no jealousy existing between those who participated in the War for the Union and those of our citizens who did not. No one should be jealous of a soldier who offered his life as a sacrifice for the preservation of his country. There is one thing that causes me to have sad reflections at times. It is this: A few years will pass by and not one soldier will be left who aided in saving this Republic."

Gen. Logan thought that the coming generation would see the last soldiers of this Republic pass away. He asked them to stand by their comrades in this district. The General expressed his gratification if at any time he had been of any service to the soldiers, and promised that they should never receive anything but kindness at his hands so long as his heart and intellect remained as at present. He spoke of Col. Henderson as one of their true friends in whom they could trust, and hoped he would be elected by a good majority, and warned them against trusting those who had no kind words for them during the War, but had become enamored of them now. "Trust those that trusted and relied upon you. They trusted you then, you can trust them now. Those that opposed and abused you then cannot love you much now. Their friendship is forced by the sentiments of the people, and not by their own hearts turning earnestly towards you. How can any of you be Democrats? Were they your friends when you wanted friends? Those that prayed for you and sympathized with you are the ones who will place flowers on your graves and who will not let your services be obliterated from history." [Great cheering.]

THE NIGHT PARADE.

Calls were made for Congressman Henderson, and he spoke eloquently. It takes the old soldiers to raise the roof, and they did today, as they will many times again before this campaign closes. The 1,500 veterans carried a beautiful silk banner, on which was the portrait of Gen. Logan, underneath which were the words, "Stand aside; let us at 'em." After the address of Col. Henderson and a reveille by the Dubuque Drum Corps the veterans adjourned for supper. As Gen. Logan entered the dining-room for supper at the Hotel Lorimer the ladies and gentlemen seated there rose up and cheered with great earnestness. In fact, whenever and wherever the General appears outside his rooms a crowd greets him with applause. Tonight this Democratic stronghold is fairly ablaze with pyrotechnics. Beacon-lights on the surrounding hills add brilliancy to the scene. Hundreds of residences are handsomely illuminated. Chinese lantern arches stretching from corner to corner in the business part of the city, the roar of cannon, the shooting of rockets, and the cheers of the immense throng make a scene seldom witnessed. The torchlight procession, about 3,000 strong, formed on the main street. They opened ranks, and Gen. Logan, Col. Henderson, and a number of prominent citizens in carriages passed through in view. About twenty brass bands made music enough to gratify the great mass of humanity which crowded the streets for nearly a mile. Banners without number expressed the sentiment of those in line. Some of the most interesting read like this: "The *Herald's* Forty, All Voters." Here followed 500 Germans in line. "The Solid Fifth and the Plucky Fifth-Warders," all Germans; "English Free Trade Ruined Ireland," by the Irish brigade; "Logan Forty Rounds;" "Avalanch Irish Brigade." The colored companies carried a banner which read: "We Stand by Those Who Stood by Us;" "Protection to American Industries;" "Waterloo for Blaine and Logan;" "Lincoln Dora Have Another Job." The procession is now marching through the principal streets, and speaking again attracts a large crowd at Washington Park. The magnitude of this meeting is a surprise to everybody. The Republicans of Dubuque have done themselves great honor. The surrounding towns turned out in large numbers and swelled the crowd which turned out in honor of the great Republican leader, Gen. John A. Logan.

AT FREEPORT, ILL.

AN IMPROMPTU RECEPTION.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Gen. John A. Logan reached here over the Northwestern Road at 9 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Col. Pat Donan of Dakota Territory, Gen. H. H. Thomas of Chicago, the Hon. W. P. Wolf, Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Central Committee; W. Beach Taylor and A. B. Taylor, private secretaries. Gen. Atkins joined the party at Belvidere and O. C. Towne at Pecatonica. The train was switched to the Central track when it reached this city, and there was great cheering when it passed the depot, where had assembled several thousand men, women, and children, many of them from neighboring towns.

Carriages were in waiting at the depot, in which the party were driven up-town, headed by the Germania band. In the carriage with Gen. Logan were Col. Donan, Henry Dorman, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, Col. J. S. Buck, President of the Freeport Blaine and Logan Club, and the Hon. James I. Neff. A guard of honor marched on both sides of the carriage. There were great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs all the way up Stephenson street, Gen. Logan gracefully acknowledging the compliments. In front of the court-house a stop was made, the vast assemblage crowding to the carriage and shaking hands with Gen. Logan. The enthusiasm was intense, and many cheers were sent up. In a wagon near by were the members of the Blaine and Logan Glee Club, who sang "In the Morning at the White House." The mention of Logan's name in the song was a signal for loud and prolonged cheering.

A BRIEF SPEECH.

James I. Neff, at the conclusion of the singing, introduced Gen. Logan. There was more cheering, and as it died away Gen. Logan arose. He said it seemed to him from the vast assemblages of people here and elsewhere that it was no use for the opposition to make any effort. He was thankful for the kindness shown him by the people of this locality, and he would ever remember with gratitude the people of Illinois, who had always been his friends and had often placed him in positions of honor and trust. He would always strive to do his utmost for their interests and forever bear the kindest recollections of them. He did not care to discuss National questions, but the main question at issue in the present campaign was whether or not the American people will stand by the American industries, protect labor, and the financial and civil interests. In referring to the heads of the tickets, he said the question was whether or not the American people was to place in the highest office a man who was by ability and education well qualified for the position, one who had been often tried and proved faithful to public trusts, or one who was selected from the midst of the people with no qualifications as a statesman or otherwise. For the second office the question before the people was which man would be preferred—one who sympathized with the South when the country was in peril or one of a different character. [Applause.] In conclusion Gen. Logan again thanked the people for their kindness, and said he wanted to introduce a friend who fought on the other side of the War, but who, satisfied that the Republican party was right, held different views now. He referred to the able and eloquent Col. Donan of Dakota Territory. [Great cheering.]

COL. DONAN.

Col. Donan arose amidst applause and said that he could safely tell the people that they had just listened to the next Vice-President of the United States. [Cheers.] We boasted about our free country, but we never had a free land until the pen of Abraham Lincoln and the swords of two great Illinois soldiers—U. S. Grant and John A. Logan—drove slavery from the face of the country, while a Republican Congress enacted laws that protected us from British cheap labor. [Applause.] He didn't think the American people wanted a change, and when the night of the 4th of November came the glad tidings would be flashed along the wires from ocean to ocean that the reins of Government would remain in the hands of the men who would protect all our industries. [Applause.]

A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

Col. Buck proposed three cheers, which were given with a will, and the glee club rendered another song. There was more hand-shaking, the band began to play, and the march was made down to the train. Here followed more hand-shaking, and amid cheers the train pulled out. The reception was of an impromptu character, and, though it was not generally known, many thousand people were here. Gen. Logan was greatly pleased with the cordial greeting he received, and he can rest assured that the old Sixth District will give the entire Republican ticket a big vote.

The General said he felt very confident of the success of the Republican party at the coming election, and knew of no reason why there should not be an enormous vote polled this fall. Wherever he had been the American people had treated him with uniform kindness, and he would ever cherish the highest regard for them, whether in public or private life. Gen. Logan also received another grand ovation at Warren.

AT WARREN, ILL.

A MAGNIFICENT OVATION AND A BRIEF SPEECH.

WARREN, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—This has been a field-day for the Republicans of Warren and the eastern half of Jo Daviess County. At 10:45 in the forenoon Gen. Logan passed through town on a special train for Dubuque. Stepping from the car to the platform erected at the side of the track, he received a magnificent ovation from the people. Marching clubs from Bush and Morseville, this county, and the club of this place, and a club of twenty-five small boys in full uniform greeted him with rousing cheers and the firing of cannon. The General spoke for thirty-five minutes in a masterly way, briefly reviewing the history and present position of the two leading parties. His speech created unbounded enthusiasm. In the evening a large mass-meeting was held in the school-house grove, which was addressed by Gen. H. H. Thomas of Chicago and the Hon. James I. Neff of Freeport, Republican candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization. Both gentlemen spoke in a masterly manner and were heartily cheered throughout. The speeches of the day have aroused the Republicans of this section to the old time enthusiasm of 1860, and they will make a good record in the coming election. Tonight the marching club went to Dubuque to join the demonstration in honor of Gen. Logan.

AT GALENA, ILL.

A BRIEF STOP—THE DUBUQUE COMMITTEE.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan passed through this city at 12 o'clock today on his way to Dubuque. There was a great crowd at the depot to see the distinguished soldier and statesman, and enthusiastic cheers rent the air as he made his appearance upon the platform of the car and modestly bowed his acknowledgment of the honors shown him. He was first met by the Hon. D. E. Lyon, Chairman of the Dubuque Reception Committee, who gave him a hearty welcome and introduced his associates on the committee, who came over to Galena to receive the General, accompanied by the Sixth Regiment Band of Osage, Ia. Loud calls being made for Logan, the "Black Eagle" stepped once more to the platform and appropriately introduced Col. Patrick Donan of Dakota, who spoke eloquently for about fifteen minutes, arraigning the Democratic party for inaugurating a war to disrupt the Union, and charging them with responsibility for all the evils growing out of that unholy struggle. He also referred briefly to the tariff, and explained the position of the Republican party upon that important question. His speech was received with vociferous applause, during which the Logan train pulled out for Dubuque, followed by an excursion train bearing hundreds of our people who are to take part in the demonstration in the Key City tonight. This evening another excursion train passed through Galena for Dubuque, loaded with Blaine and Logan Clubs from Warren, Nora, and Apple River.

AT DUBUQUE, IA.

A HEARTY WELCOME AND AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Dubuque was overwhelmingly captured by the Republicans today, the occasion being the announcement that Gen. Logan would be here and address the people. The city was beautifully decorated with flags, transparencies, Chinese lanterns, etc., and presented a splendid appearance. The Reception Committee, comprising many of our leading business-men, took the train for Galena, where they met the distinguished visitor and escorted him to the city. His arrival on the train was announced by the booming of cannon, and on arriving at the depot an immense concourse of citizens greeted his appearance and escorted him to his hotel. He was accompanied by Col. Pat Donan of Dakota, Mr. Wolff, Chairman of the Iowa State delegation, and his secretary, W. B. Taylor. Promptly at 3 o'clock he appeared on the platform in Washington Park and was introduced to the vast audience assembled in eloquent terms by Col. D. B. Henderson, nominee for Congress. The General began his address by a compliment to Iowa as the banner Republican State of the country. His speech was largely devoted to the tariff. When the Democratic party got its ticket-of-leave twenty-four years ago from the American people it left the country bankrupt in everything; it left a rotten finance, a depleted Treasury, ruined industries, and a black shadow of slavery that hung like a pall over nearly half the Union. When Lincoln took the Executive chair a bolder and brighter line of policy was inaugurated, and the country took a majestic advance in civilization. The party said that labor should be dignified and freedom given to all, and it kept its word. In all the history of the world no people have made such splendid progress as the American people since the Republican party come into power. It gave to the poor man whether native or foreign, a home. It preserved the integrity and the existence of the Nation. It lifted our ruined industries into a position that has enabled them not only to defy the world but to compete with all other manufacturing peoples in supplying it with manufactured goods. After passing through its terrible war for existence the country was left torn and bleeding, with an enormous debt and a depreciated currency. The debt has been more than half lifted, and our monetary system placed on the soundest basis it has ever known.

He then proceeded to give facts and figures showing the immense benefit that has accrued to our industries by the adoption of a protective tariff by the Republican party. He made an eloquent appeal to the Irish people, in which he showed the cause of Ireland's prostration to be due to the English system of free trade, which had destroyed all Irish manufactures. He made clear as daylight to the farmers the advantages now possessed by them over their fathers of thirty years ago under Democratic administration. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to voters of Dubuque to rally around and support the incomparable statesman, James G. Blaine.

There were 15,000 people in the sound of the General's voice while he delivered his eloquent address. It is estimated that fully that number of people were here from abroad, accompanied by twelve or fifteen bands of music. After concluding his speech the General was waited on by nearly 1,000 veterans, who marched in procession to his hotel and shook hands with him. Tonight there was a magnificent torch-light procession, numbered by thousands, which was reviewed by Gen. Logan. It was the greatest day and the greatest crowd ever seen in Dubuque.

IN GENERAL.

A GREETING FROM EARLY RISERS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—It was only learned late yesterday afternoon that John A. Logan would pass through Rockford at 7 o'clock this morning, on his way to Dubuque. The news traveled rapidly, however, and the platform was packed by crowds at that hour. When the train pulled in hundreds of throats sent up a lusty cheer. Logan had just arisen and made a hasty toilet, but he appeared physically vigorous and in the best of spirits. He made no speech, but shook hands with a stream of people, among whom were many ladies. He said he had heard from Ohio, and he knew it would be all right in New York in November.

PREPARING A WELCOME.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Great preparations are being made by the people of Carbondale and Southern Illinois for the reception of Gen. Logan the 29th at this place. A committee of 100 prominent citizens have been selected to go to Duquoin by special train to meet him. Gen. Logan speaks here the afternoon of the 29th and at Murphysboro in the evening. From present indications it will be the largest gathering ever witnessed in this part of the State.

PEORIA PREPARING.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The different committees and organizations having the Logan meeting next Wednesday in charge met tonight and perfected details. The reception to Gen. Logan will be on the most extensive scale, and it is the intention to make it the biggest political demonstration ever held in Peoria. Large crowds are expected from different points throughout this section, and an immense torchlight procession will be one of the features. There will be speaking from several stands.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN.

Gen. Logan will leave Springfield Saturday morning, and will come on the following schedule, originally arranged for Mr. Blaine: Leave Springfield, 10 a. m.; arrive Lincoln, 11; leave Lincoln, 11.05; arrive Bloomington, 12:05 p. m.; leave Bloomington, 1:05; arrive Pontiac, 2:05; leave Pontiac, 2:20; arrive Dwight, 3:10; leave Dwight, 3:20; arrive Braidwood, 4:05; leave Braidwood, 4:10; arrive Joliet, 5; leave Joliet, 5:20; arrive Chicago 7.

WASHINGTON.

The Quarantine Against Rags from Foreign Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A great deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed by firms engaged in the manufacture of paper and the importation of rags at the action of Acting-Secretary Coon in prohibiting the unlading of any rags from foreign ports during the prevalence of cholera in Europe. Within the last week the commercial journals of New York have devoted considerable space to the embargo, and, in some instances, the action of Mr. Coon has been sharply criticised. It has been asserted that the order was of a legislative or semi-judicial nature and that it was without the province of the Treasury Department. It is argued that the continuation of the embargo for a period of six months would work great harm to a large class of business-men and that it would certainly result in the financial ruin of numerous small newspapers. Judge Gresham was recently visited by the attorney for a firm of rag importers in New York who set forth the law and the facts in the case substantially as argued by the press, and urged the Secretary to revoke the order. Judge Gresham declined to take the action prayed for. Acting-Secretary Coon says that the department is responsible for the legality of its acts. He thought that the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to prohibit the landing of rags for such period as he may think for the best interests of the country. As to the ruin of the smaller newspapers arising from this embargo, Mr. Coon expressed the belief that the picture had been very greatly overdrawn. The time during which the embargo on rags is to remain in force has more than half expired. Whether Secretary Gresham will renew the order after Dec. 1 cannot now be stated. That depends in a great measure upon the health reports from Europe.

Violating the Indian Treaties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Senate Indian Committee, of which Mr. Dawes is Chairman, has returned from its visit to the Indians of California, authorized under the Senate resolution, and after the election will continue the investigation in the Indian Territory. Some interesting facts were discovered in the Round Valley Reservation in Northern California. This reservation consists of 103,000 acres. Of this the Indians themselves occupy only about 3,000 acres. The rest of the reservation, which is fine grazing country, is occupied by herders, apparently without the consent of the Indians, who pay nothing for the use of the lands. Herders are required to pay 50 cents an acre for herding privileges immediately outside of the reservation. A Democratic Congressman from California has several thousand head of cattle thus grazing free upon the Indian reservation. As to the Mission Indians in Southern California, it was found that the treaty with them has been constantly violated.

National Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Commissary General MacFeely has submitted his annual report for the fiscal year. The aggregate resources for the year were $4,258,451; expenditures, $3,217,224; leaving a balance of $1,041,-257. There was on hand $2,287 of the amount appropriated for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio River and $5,151 of the appropriation for the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi River.

Postmaster-General Hatton and Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, today concluded a postal convention providing for the exchange of mail matter between the United States and Mexico at the domestic rates of postage.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury today received a communication from Mr. Titus of New York, representing Thomas, the former contractor for raising the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, sunk in East River, asking that no immediate action be taken by the department towards making a new contract for that work. He gives it as his opinion that the property in question is wholly within the jurisdiction of the State of New York, and therefore the Government has no authority to act in the premises, that Gov. Cleveland coincides with this view, and the question of jurisdiction will be referred to the Attorney-General of the State. He asks that action be postponed until the question is settled. The contract with Thomas was annulled Saturday and a new one entered into.

The issue of silver dollars for the week ended Oct. 18 amounted to $594,995; for the corresponding period last year, $519,997.

The International Meridian Conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this universal day is to be a mean solar day, is to begin for all the world at the moment of the mean midnight of the initial meridian coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to twenty-four hours.

Resolved, That the conference express the hope that as soon as may be practicable the astronomical and nautical days will be arranged everywhere to begin at the mean midnight.

FINANCIAL.

Temporary Embarrassment of the Lockport, N. Y., Banking Association.

A Dividend Declared by the Wall Street Bank—H. Fraser Grant's Affairs at Savannah, Ga.

THE BANKS.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE LOCKPORT (N. Y.) ASSOCIATION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—This city is in the midst of considerable financial excitement over the temporary suspension today of the Lockport Banking Association, a private banking institution here, composed of the Hon. O. Storrs, E. H. Collier, and the estate of Jason Collier, deceased. The firm had been doing a banking business here for many years, and had always been considered sound; but, as was stated by the cashier this morning, since the death of Jason Collier, the senior member of the firm, some three months ago, a feeling of apparent distrust has seemed to pervade depositors, who have been continually reducing their deposits, over $100,000 having been drawn out in that short time. Saturday afternoon $17,000 in cash was taken out, which exhausted the ready money and rendered a temporary suspension necessary. The paying-teller, Mr. W. W. Storrs, with the attorney of the bank, T. E. Ellsworth, left for New York Sunday with securities upon which to realize ready money, and until they are heard from it is not known when payment will be resumed. The cashier states with considerable vehemence that every depositor will be paid in full, and he is corroborated by those in a position to know whereof they speak. The depositors do not seem to be worried greatly about their chances and generally believe that they will ultimately be paid in full. The cashier says there is only about $60,000 due depositors from the bank, and that the Collier estate and Mr. Storrs are good for more than that amount. The following statement was made today by the cashier for publication:

To the Depositors of the Lockport Banking Association: The death of the late Jason Collier, who with us formed a copartnership known by the above name, has caused our banking-house some embarrassment, which we have been endeavoring to overcome, and we have hoped that we would be able to close out our business and pay all depositors without suspension. We found, however, that the best protection to all our depositors will be afforded by such suspension, which we hope may be of short duration. Through negotiations which are pending we hope to speedily satisfy all our creditors, and in the meantime we hope for their forbearance. E. H. COLLIER, Cashier.

THE WALL STREET'S DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The receiver of the Wall Street Bank today began the payment of a dividend of 20 per cent to depositors. Ex-President Evans says they will be paid in full. It is doubtful, however, whether the stockholders will receive anything.

H. FRASER GRANT.

THE LIABILITIES LARGER THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Today's developments in the failure of H. Fraser Grant, the naval-store and rice contractor, show that the liabilities are larger than was at first supposed. As far as discovered up to the present time liabilities are $120,000, and the assets nominally $80,000. Outside of his accounts with the banks Grant leaves a large number of open accounts and acceptances taken in the ordinary course of business. Up to tonight about $20,000 in this class of liabilities had been brought to light. A large amount of collateral in the shape of rice mill, naval stores, and cotton receipts are held by the banks as collateral. Of those those on naval stores predominate. In the case of these it is alleged that Grant raised much larger advances than should have been made. To sell the stores which were represented by these receipts Grant was obliged to secure them from the banks. This he did, giving in return pink slips which obligated him to turn over the amount of his indebtedness to the banks the moment the sale was made. This Grant refused to do, and hence the issue of warrants charging him with larceny as bailee. How much money Grant carried away with him is not known. His destination is also unknown. No tabulated statement can be completed before tomorrow afternoon. A reward is offered for Grant.

CHICAGO.

WILLIAM V. MILLINGTON.

William V. Millington's gun and pistol store at No. 269 South Clark street was closed by Deputy-Sheriff Morgan yesterday on two confessions of judgment entered against him in the Superior Court, one in favor of Jerome W. Milligan for $3,257 and the other in favor of Isaac Elwood for $537. Millington has been in business for about three years. His liabilities are estimated at something like $6,000 and his assets at $3,500 or $4,000, consisting mostly of stock. It is thought that his stock will have to be sold by the Sheriff, as he has no present hopes of satisfying his creditors.

W. E. CATLIN & CO.

W. E. Catlin & Co.'s milling machinery establishment at No. 57 South Canal street was closed by the Sheriff on two confessions of judgment, one in favor of the Cragin Manufacturing Company for $783 and the other in favor of Antoinette Catlin for $258. The stock levied upon will about satisfy these two claims. The total assets and liabilities of the concern are not known.

REBECCA GREENEBAUM.

Rebecca Greenebaum keeps a "clothing" store at No. 265 South Clark street. An execution had been issued against Mrs. Greenebaum from the Circuit Court in favor of Bertha Goldberg for $4,400 on a judgment note, and, being unprepared to make any settlement, the Sheriff levied upon her stock, which is valued at about $5,000. Her liabilities are estimated at something like $8,000 and her assets at about $6,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LOUISVILLE ASSIGNMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20.—W. H. Close, dry goods, assigned today. Liabilities $20,000, covered by assets.

GONE TO CANADA.

When the case of D. K. Mason, charged with hypothecating false tobacco warehouse receipts, was called in the Circuit Court no one responded, and it was found that Mason had gone to Canada.

THE RICHMOND MEDICAL COMPANY.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 20.—In the case of Hubbard, the advertising agent of New Haven, Conn., against the Richmond Medical Company of this city, the trial of which lasted for over two weeks, the assignee rendered his decision today. Hubbard's claim was $33,000, and he was allowed $10,000. The company appealed, claiming that the entire demand is fraudulent.

LYNCHERS FOILED.

A Southern Mob's Purpose Thwarted by the Bravery of the Law Officers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—About a week ago five persons of the family of C. Smith, a farmer living near Senatobia, Miss., a little town twenty-seven miles south of Memphis, were poisoned by rat poison being put in a bucket of water which was used by the family in preparing the morning meal. The deed was committed by two negroes, Sam and Shakspeare Franklin, on account of a petty spite which Shakspeare Franklin had against Mr. Smith, who recently appeared against him in a cattle-stealing case. Sam Franklin was paid $1.50 by Shakspeare to aid him. The water thus poisoned was used in making coffee. Those who partook of it suffered great agonies, and are yet in a critical condition. The two negroes were indicted for an attempt to murder by poison, and were tried last Saturday. They both admitted their guilt and were sentenced—one to fifty and one to forty years in the penitentiary. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning a mob of masked men appeared in front of the jail, which was in the hands of the jailer, Jeff Williams, a Sheriff, and Jeff Kesey, a Deputy-Sheriff. The men broke down the outer jail doors and boldly demanded the keys of the cells where the Franklins were confined. Being refused, a fight ensued for the possession of the keys, and the mob was fired upon by the three men who held possession. After several shots had been fired the mob slowly retired, having failed to accomplish their purpose. It is thought that another attack will be made before the negroes are removed to the penitentiary, as the feeling against them is very bitter.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

GLASGOW, Oct. 20.—Arrived, the Nevada, from New York.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Arrived out, the De Ruyter, from New York; the Jerome, from New Orleans.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GAUNTLET LODGE, NO. 4, K. OF P.—Notice—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Dr. Clarence C. De Wolf, which will take place at his residence, No. 29 North Ashland-av., Wednesday at 11 a. m. The members of all other Lodges of the Order are also fraternally and cordially invited. FREDK. SEYMOUR, C. C., Gauntlet Lodge, No. 4, K. of P.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

THE Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet yesterday to the incorporated Society of Authors.

THE cotton-mills at Fall River, Mass., shut down yesterday. It is reported that 10,000 people are out of employment there.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN H. EVINS of the Fourth District of South Carolina died at Spartansburg, in that State, yesterday.

GEN. LOGAN addressed magnificent and enthusiastic audiences at Freeport and Warren, Ill., yesterday. At Dubuque he was received by 20,000 people.

A FUND for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan was inaugurated in Ireland yesterday. Over $7,000 was subscribed. It is hoped that it will be made $50,000.

THE Democratic majority in West Virginia will not exceed 3,000, which is a Republican gain of 8,000. The largest gains were made in the counties where the ex-Confederate soldiers are most numerous.

THE Davis committee in the Third Congressional District decided yesterday to call another convention to select a successor to the present Congressman. Mr. Mason's name was not mentioned.

THE Belgian Liberals were generally successful in the municipal elections Sunday. They urge a dissolution of Parliament, now controlled by the Clericals. The latter are not disposed to surrender their advantage.

IT is the intention of the Citizens' Committee of Chicago to have a canvass made of every block in the city to ascertain who are entitled to vote at the coming election. This canvass will be independent of that made by the supervisors.

JAMES RYAN, a brother-in-law of Ald. Cullerton, was held to wait the action of the United States grand jury by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for assaulting United States Supervisor Vanderpool in the Sixth Ward Tuesday last.

ARTHUR ORTON, better known as the "Tichborne claimant," was released yesterday, three days before his term of imprisonment expired. The premature release was hardly pleasing to the "claimant" and his friends, who were planning a demonstration.

SAMUEL MORRIS, President of the Common Council of Troy, N. Y., hitherto a prominent Irish-American Democrat, has taken the stump for Blaine and Logan. He has organized an Irish Blaine and Logan Club at Troy composed of 150 former Democrats.

COL. GAINES of Washington, D. C., who has returned to that city from West Virginia, claims that when the returns are all in it will be found that the Democratic majority is much less than it has been represented to be. He also says the Republicans have an excellent chance to carry the State in November.

THE funeral of the late A. M. Sullivan in Dublin yesterday took the form of a national demonstration. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Home-Rule members of Parliament, the Catholic Bishops, and many public bodies participated in the procession to Glasnévin Cemetery, where the remains of the distinguished leader were laid at rest. Many of the leading business establishments were closed.

CHAIRMAN HOBART of the Republican Committee of New Jersey claims that State for Blaine and Logan by a good majority. A large number of Irish-American Democrats and workingmen will vote the Republican ticket for the first time. There is dissatisfaction at the methods of the Bourbon Committee among the "unwashed." The Prohibition vote will be small, and the "Independent" vote insignificant.

A SECOND poll of the State of Indiana made by the Republican State Committee indicates almost beyond a doubt that Blaine and Logan will obtain a safe majority there the 4th of November. The Democrats are fighting desperately, but the odds are against them. It is intimated that ex-Senator McDonald and "Bill" English would not be in the least sorry over Hendricks' defeat. The Republicans expect gains both from the German and Irish Democrats, and there is good reason for believing that Butler will draw many more votes from the Democrats than St. John will draw from the Republicans.

THE Chicago produce markets averaged weaker yesterday, with a steadier tone in corn, which is being taken freely by shippers, while wheat and hog products were heavy. As compared with Saturday, pork closed 5 cents lower, lard a shade firmer, meats 10 cents lower, wheat ¼ cent lower, corn firm, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye ½ cent lower, barley nominally 1 cent higher, flax-seed ½ cent lower, and timothy 1@2 cents lower.

THE Republicans in Brooklyn are now united and are pushing an aggressive campaign under the leadership of State Senator Daggett. The Democrats, on the contrary, are divided on local issues and objectionable machine men are in charge of the party organization. Senator Daggett says that Blaine will get 2,000 more votes in Brooklyn than Gen. Garfield, while Cleveland will not get as many votes as Hancock did.

THERE is determined opposition in New York and Brooklyn on the part of the wage-workers among the Democrats to the election of Grover Cleveland. The feeling is particularly strong among the ironworkers, stonecutters, bricklayers, and car-drivers, who believe that Mr. Blaine is the friend of American industries, while Cleveland is the champion of monopoly and the creature of moneyed ringsters. His vetoes will lose him thousands of votes. The situation is encouraging for the Republicans.

AT the meeting of the Board of Cook County Commissioners yesterday Republican judges of election were substituted for Democrats in some of the precincts of the First, Second, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. No change was made in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards, where there is most danger of repeating and ballot-box stuffing, and the dangerous precincts of the First, Second, and Ninth Wards were untouched.

THE complete returns of the Ohio election give this result on Board of Public Works:

Flickinger, Republican	392,703
Benfer, Democrat	375,223
Republican majority	17,480
For Congressmen—	
Republican, 21 candidates	393,172
Democratic, 21 candidates	374,756
Republican majority	18,416

The Prohibition St. Johnnies cast 9,510 votes and the Greenbackers 3,700. The total vote is 780,373; last year it was 718,168. In October, 1880, it was 716,186, and in November, 1880, it was 724,967.

MR. BLAINE left South Bend yesterday for Fort Wayne. He made brief stops at Elkhart, Goshen, Auburn, and other points, where he addressed very large and enthusiastic gatherings. At Fort Wayne his reception was exceedingly cordial, though a gang of Democratic ruffians tried to prevent him from speaking. He did speak, however, and urged on his audience the importance of the coming election. He said the Southern wing of the Democracy is trying, by the aid of Indiana and New York, to get control of the Nation it sought to destroy. He pointed to the preponderance of Southern ex-Confederates among the Democrats in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. He asked whether the people were prepared to turn over the Government of the Nation to the South, and was met with a response emphatically in the negative.

NOT NEEDLESS ALARM.

The courteous communication which we published Monday from one of the New York counsel of the trust company which represents in New York the interests of the holders of the Wabash general mortgage is not likely to convince our readers that our statements with regard to the administration of their affairs in the courts at St. Louis have filled them with "needless" alarm. The fact mentioned by our correspondent—that the question whether the receivers' certificates for $2,000,000, issued in place of the $2,000,000 of notes indorsed by Gould, Dillon, Sage, or Humphreys, are or are not to be paid before the claims of the bondholders is still to be determined by the courts—is well known to our readers, though not mentioned in the article to which he refers. The people who bought the first-mortgage bonds of the Wabash Road supposed, in their innocence, that they were really buying a first-mortgage bond. Now they are informed that to prevent the postponement of their claims to others for millions of dollars incurred years after their bonds were issued they must overcome in litigation an unscrupulous and thoroughly-organized band of wreckers, masters of every trick for wrecking corporations by law. A lawyer may think the alarm which such a discovery excites is "needless," but the Chicago bondholders think it is high time to be alarmed.

Our correspondent's recital of facts does not give all the facts. It omits all reference to one episode which is a perfect illustration of the methods of the men who have set themselves to do for the Wabash what they have done for the Erie and other corporations. The trust company he represents, when asked by the managers of the Wabash if they would consent to the appointment of receivers, replied, in writing, that they would consent provided—and this proviso was vital—that the receivers should not issue any certificates which should take precedence of the claims of the first-mortgage bondholders. The counsel for the managing wreckers thereupon proceeded to St. Louis, applied to Judge Treat for the appointment of receivers, fortified his application by reading to the court the letter of consent just referred to, but omitting and suppressing the proviso, the most important part of the letter. It was in consequence of this remarkable procedure by the lawyer representing Mr. Gould that it was necessary for the New York agents of the first-mortgage bondholders to go to Judge Treat, as our correspondent has said, to have their proviso recognized by the court. No incident could better than this illustrate the trickiness and unscrupulousness of the men who have wrecked the Wabash Road and are now clothed with authority from Judge Treat's court which may enable them to complete the wreck.

The extent to which the bonds of the Wabash are held abroad and the bitterness of the feeling with which the English investors have received the revelations of the deceit practiced on them raise this Wabash business to something very near the rank of an international episode. It is quite evident that it is to be taken at home and abroad as the latest and one of the most conspicuous examples of how American financiers manage their trusts and of how they employ the courts as instruments to aid them in their depredations. The American public cannot study the developments of the case too carefully, for it concerns a much wider matter than the mere dry details of the reorganization of a railroad in which few are interested. The administration of justice, the rights of property, the reputation of American railroad management, individual and corporate morals, are all parties to this Wabash litigation. There is a subject here which will some day prove as fruitful a theme to the moralist and reformer as the betrayal of trusts and abuse of the courts which inspired the author of the "Erie Essays." This being the case, let us run over the main aspects of ill-omen which it has so far brought into view.

1. The road was taken out of the hands of the stockholders and bondholders and thrown into the courts on the application of the very men who were responsible for its insolvency.

2. These wreckers, taking advantage of their inside knowledge of affairs, made this application for receivers intentionally a few days before the road was to default in its payment to the bondholders, and in this way forestalled the bondholders, who were the only parties entitled in justice to have receivers appointed.

3. The wreckers nominated the receivers—one of whom was one of themselves—and the court ratified the nomination.

4. In securing the appointment of their own men as receivers the wreckers suppressed the vital proviso stipulated for by the agents of the bondholders already described that it should be distinctly declared by the court that none of the certificates issued by these receivers should take precedence of the claims of the bondholders.

5. In consequence of this trick, and the carelessness of the legal representatives of the bondholders in not preventing the trick in the first place, it was necessary to go to the court for a special order to save the rights of the bondholders from being wiped out then and there.

6. In consequence of the singular acquiescence of the legal representatives of the bondholders—our correspondent being one of those lawyers—in the plan of allowing the control of the road to be taken from the bondholders, who were entitled to it, and to be given to the wreckers, the latter now have the initiative in every move in court, with all the enormous advantages thereby implied.

7. As a specimen of this advantage, Receiver Humphreys, with Gould, Sage, and Dillon, is liable to the creditors of the Wabash for $2,000,000 of its paper which they have indorsed. To get rid of this liability they have already issued, with the approval of the court, receivers' certificates, and unless the scattered, unorganized, multitudinous, comparatively weak bondholders can overpower the brilliant legal batteries with which the wreckers will bombard the court this $2,000,000 will be paid off before the claims of the bondholders, who will thus lose just $2,000,000, as the road most certainly has not enough money to go around.

8. The methods of the men whom the bondholds have to fight to save their rights are shown by the trick we have described in suppressing the proviso in the application for receivers. Another good instance was seen in the court last Thursday, when the report submitted the day before by Receiver-and-Wrecker Humphreys as the report of the two receivers had to be withdrawn because the other receiver had never seen it!

Under these circumstances no alarm which may be felt by the holders of Wabash bonds can be "needless." They will need it all to get a cent of their money back.

THE OHIO GERRYMANDER.

The Republican majority in the twenty-one districts of Ohio is nearly 19,000. Notwithstanding which the Democrats have elected *eleven* out of twenty-one Congressmen. This indicates the size of the gerrymander made by the Democratic Legislature last winter. A minority by 19,000 was able by an unfair, cheating apportionment to elect a majority of the Congressmen! The minority is enabled to rule the majority by a Democratic fraud.

This on its face is not only unjust but dishonest. With a majority of nearly 19,000 the Republicans should have had thirteen or fourteen Congressmen, and if the State had been fairly redistricted they would have done so. They were cheated out of them by a palpable fraud, and by just such a fraud upon a large scale as that upon a smaller scale by which the McDonald-Van Pelt gang proposes to cheat the Republicans of Chicago and Cook County—namely: by gerrymandering voting precincts. The Democrats carried Ohio in 1882 by 19,000 and elected thirteen members of Congress on a Republican apportionment, which proves that it was fair and equitable. But, not satisfied with honest dealing, they went to work and packed the districts in such a way as to deprive the Republicans of equal representation.

The Democrats have no hope of carrying any Northern State except by fraud. Every Southern State, though five of them are Republican by large majorities, if the vote could be cast, has been secured to them by fraud on the one hand and violence and intimidation on the other. The remaining Electoral votes necessary to the choice of Cleveland they do not expect to get by honest means. If there were a fair vote and a free count the Republicans would carry every Northern State just as they would carry Chicago by a rousing majority if they were not swindled and disfranchised by the Harrison-McDonald-Van Pelt gang.

In spite of the frauds in Ohio, however, the Republicans won a substantial victory. They elected their entire State ticket by 12,000 to 18,000 majority, with everything against them, and they gained two Congressmen in spite of the gerrymander, and almost carried two more. They overcame a majority of over 12,000, against colonized voters, against the Democratic machine which had the control of every ballot-box in the State, against repeaters, roughs, and toughs, and against a dishonest gerrymander which the Democrats thought was irresistible; and yet they won the fight. The victory shows that Democratic fraud can be overcome if Republicans are active, alert, and well organized. There is a moral lesson in the Ohio election for the Republicans of New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut. The Democracy go into this fight with nothing sure but a Solid South, which they have made sure by every species of election fraud and violence, not stopping short of murder. The only force upon which they can rely is the Solid South in the saddle. The only hope they have in what are called the doubtful States is based upon fraud. If the Republicans of those States are as vigilant as their brethren in Ohio were they will be safe and Mr. Blaine will be elected.

NOT MONEY BUT CONFIDENCE.

The condition of affairs on the Paris Bourse, as described by the London *Times*, is peculiar and interesting. There, as here, new enterprises appeal in vain to people with money. Bank failures and intemperate stock speculation have put an almost absolute quietus on speculation and even investment. No matter how alluringly the advertisements of new undertakings are worded the public refuses to put a sou in them. The offers of the leading banks are treated with silent contempt, and a short time ago a railway company of the best credit found itself unable to sell an issue of bonds, altho there was not the slightest doubt that the bonds were good. So distrustful of all bourse securities have the public been made by the failure of the Union Génerale and by the reaction from the blind mania of two years ago that it would now, the *Times* says, be distrustful of even an offer of gold sovereigns at a discount.

But the sullen public makes three exceptions which prove that it is not money but confidence that is lacking. It is willing to invest to any extent in three things: M. de Lesseps' enterprises, the Crédit Foncier, and Government loans. So complete is the hold which the canal-builder has on the public of France that he recently applied with brilliant success for a new supply of money, not because he needed it, but because he wanted to have it ready when he might need it later on. With the proceeds of the new loan M. de Lesseps now has $64,000,000 at his command. The Crédit Foncier is a land-mortgage bank which receives money from the investing public and lends it on real-estate security. Its loans average a million of francs a day, and such are its opportunities for the employment of capital, largely by loans to municipalities who want money for public improvements, that it is about to issue a new series of bonds to the amount of $60,000,000. Its shares stand almost as high now as in the best days of the bourse, and there will be a scramble for its new securities.

There is something a good deal like this in the fact that the business of our stock exchanges is almost stagnant, altho the accumulations of funds in our banks are very large and the money market is so easy that lenders are almost discouraged. There is plenty of money in the country and in the banks. There are hundreds of millions of actual gold in the hands of the people and hundreds of millions on deposit in the banks for which the owners can find no permanent use. There is plenty of money, but no confidence. We have had bank failures like those which have disturbed French confidence, and we are suffering from the same speculative excesses that have given French stock-exchange gamblers the headache, but we have had one calamity which they have not experienced this time to any such extent as we. Our investing public have been affrighted by the conscienceless way in which they have seen the directors of corporations use their power for their own enrichment at the expense of their wards, and confidence has received a shock which it will take years to recover from.

A HOOSIER MARK TAPLEY.

It has been reserved for the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana, who has rendered himself conspicuous several times during the campaign by his ridiculous antics, to discover that the Democrats won a victory in Ohio and to order a general jollification on the part of the "gallant Democracy" of his State. In his general order he says:

To the Democracy of Indiana: The State Central Committee of Illinois proposes to have 100,000 people to welcome Gov. Hendricks to Chicago Wednesday next, Oct. 22. While this grand demonstration is taking place in Chicago I ask the gallant Democracy of Indiana to celebrate in every city and town in the State *the grand victory in West Virginia and Ohio*. Light every torch, kindle bonfires, bring out the bands and clubs, and let the young and old rejoice. The Democracy of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin will all jollify the same evening.
B. B. HENDERSON,
Chairman State Central Committee.

Of all the Democratic Chairmen in the country this Indiana Mark Tapley is the only one resolved to be jolly under difficulties. Even Seven-Mule Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and his lieutenant, Gorman, have issued a wailing appeal to the Democracy to make a last desperate effort or everything is gone to "the demnition bowwows."

What is this so-called Democratic victory in Ohio and West Virginia which the Indiana Chairman wants to celebrate with torches and bonfires, brass bands and banners? Let us examine its dimensions. In 1882 the Democrats carried Ohio by 19,015 votes. In 1883 they carried it by 12,232. That majority has disappeared. The Republican majority over the Democrats on Canal Commissioner, where there was no scratching, was about 17,500. That was the straight Republican majority in the State. The aggregate majority of the Republican candidates for Congress in the twenty-one districts, in spite of the fraudulent Democratic gerrymandering, is 18,416, which represents the Republican preponderance on Congressional issues, and will be still further increased in November for Blaine and Logan. The net Republican gain in the State since last year is over 30,000. This may be a "Democratic victory" and a cause for rejoicing, but it does not strike the average voter in that light, and nobody else except the Indiana Chairman, who evidently can't tell when his party is routed, horse, foot, and dragoons.

What is the extent of the "Democratic victory" in West Virginia? Hancock's plurality in 1880 was 11,148. This has been cut down to less than 4,000, with the prospect, as shown by the Republican gains, that two of the four seats in Congress may be filled by Republicans in November, with a fighting chance left to carry the State; and this is one of the old Southern slave States! The net Republican gain in the States of Ohio and West Virginia has been nearly 40,000.

Just how many Hoosier Democrats will believe Henderson that these results are Democratic victories is not known, but we should like to see them stand up to be counted.

THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE.

Politics in the South seems to be inseparable from violence and intimidation. The bulldozers do not wait for provocation, nor do they confine their operations to occasions when party necessity suggests them. Terrorization seems to be practiced as a sectional custom, and is resorted to as a vent for deep-rooted race hatred. This is the only rational explanation of the reign of terror which has again been inaugurated in Mississippi. There is no doubt about the Democratic minority carrying that State. The fact that the Republicans are largely in the majority cuts no figure in the case. The Republican party was long since suppressed in Mississippi. Nevertheless the Bourbons think it desirable to break up Republican meetings, run off Republican candidates, mob Republican speakers, and kill Republican "niggers" in the two districts where there is a bare possibility that the blacks will summon up enough courage to vote the Republican ticket. Rifles have been distributed by the Democratic State Committee in Lynch's district, and Mr. Lynch himself has been induced to abandon his campaign in order to avert the bloodshed which was sure to follow. In Copiah County, where Matthews was murdered at last year's election, Yellowly, the Republican candidate for Congress, was driven from the stump, he and his companions were followed and mobbed, many of them were badly hurt, and one man was killed. This is in a State, it must be remembered, which is already completely possessed by the Democrats, and where it is proposed to prevent the election of one or two Republican Congressmen in districts especially mapped out to consolidate the Republican vote. The mob methods are expressly approved by the Bourbon press and leaders, and the Democrats generally have become so inured to intimidation as an effective campaign measure that no word of protest is uttered.

This condition of things in the South challenges the attention of Northern Democrats as well as Republicans. The "Solid South," marching in a phalanx of sixteen States and commanding 153 Electoral votes, threatens the domination of the country by means of corruption, violence, and the suppression of free elections. Can Democrats of the North any more than Republicans afford to submit to such a menace? If the Democrats succeed in electing the next President, controlling the next Congress, and reorganizing the Supreme Court, the solid and sectional South will have undisputed control of the National councils. There is no doubt about that. The Southern Bourbons will rule the Democratic caucus, supply a large majority of the officeholders, and direct the policy of the Government. They will overpower by numbers, audacity, and influence the Northern Democrats who will patch out the party majority. They will always find a handful of doughfaces ready to do their bidding in consideration of the patronage doled out to them. They will introduce into the Northern States and cities the same methods whereby the Republican party has been stamped out of existence in the South. They will infuse into every branch of the Government the same spirit of intolerance, the same sentiments of caste, the same heresies of State sovereignty, and the same vicious and unscrupulous methods which now obtain in the South. They will rob the very foundations of the Government by substituting fraud and violence for free elections and the honest and peaceful triumph of the people.

Can Northern Democrats afford to submit to government by terrorism? Can they afford to repose supreme control in the hands of men who have no respect for the popular will? Has the Bourbon party of the South ever developed sufficient conception of National government, a sufficient respect for popular rights, or a sufficient appreciation of thrift and industry to encourage an absolute abdication of the popular will in favor of a clique of arrogant politicians? These are questions which prosperous and right-minded men of the North who are in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket must ponder and determine for themselves. The South is overrun today with politicians who hold their power by and through murder and corruption. They are the men who will shape the destinies of the Nation if they come into power. They will strive to retain their hold upon the Government by the same means they employed to secure it. Popular government will soon become a myth under such a régime. Sectionalism will supplant Nationalism, and the interests of party politics, sustained by corruption and intimidation, will take precedence of the commercial, industrial, and financial aims of government. Under such domination the Democrats of the North will suffer with the Republicans to the extent of their property, business, and social interests.

THE insatiate love of notoriety in Carl Schurz will some day lead him to denounce his gizzard for having been too long in power.—*Gath.*

THE N. Y. *Post* (Dem.) publishes another disgusting article on "the filth of the canvass" for the benefit of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and other Democratic journals. It repeats the charge which we have repeatedly proved to be false, that the Republicans are responsible for the accusations made against the private life of Gov. Cleveland. Those charges first attracted attention when published by the Rochester *Union*, a Democratic journal edited by the Hon. William Purcell, then on the Democratic Electoral ticket. This was before the nomination of Gov. Cleveland for the Presidency. The charges were everywhere discussed in Chicago during the Democratic Convention. They were subsequently investigated by the clergy of Buffalo and the religious press was warned that it must not support the Democratic candidate. The scandal was taken up by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Democratic journals. The *Evening Post* was the first journal to spread the revolting details before the New York City public; certainly long before any Republican journal in this city touched them; and its monstrous article condoning if not defending Gov. Cleveland's immoralities speedily followed. This has been its part in what it is pleased to term "the filth of the canvass."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE New York *World* and Philadelphia *Times* call the Ohio and West Virginia elections a "stand-off." Very true. For Cleveland it is a stand way off from the White House.—*Baltimore American.*

THE political prophets are basing many of their auguries upon the votes of cities. This is eminently unwise. The result of the elections in Maine, Vermont, Oregon, and Ohio shows that the rural towns determine the majority, and that their vote was not only very full but largely increased. The country towns are not healthy localities for Democratic fraud, colonizing, and bulldozing. There are no machines in them to swindle electors and no voting cattle to be bought or led to the polls. It is safe to infer from the elections already held that the rural districts mean business this year, and when they get down to business it means a Democratic defeat and the election of Blaine. The country people are going to vote next month to the last man, and every man of them owns his own vote and will put it where it will do the most good.

MR. WIRT DEXTER figures in all Chicago lists of mugwumps as an "Independent Republican." Mr. D. has been independent of the Republican party for about twenty years.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says:

We call upon Democrats to shake themselves; to rid themselves of a sort of stupor; to prepare for exercising the duty of freemen at the polls just as if an active, as there is a crafty, enemy were before them. We not only give this counsel to Democrats abroad, but right here at home. Some unpleasant surprises may be in store for Georgia Democrats if they do not have a care.

We do not know what surprises may be in store for Democrats in Georgia, but it would be a surprise to every one out of Georgia if Republicans were allowed to cast their votes there. If this is the surprise to which the *Chronicle* alludes we shall probably hear before long that the Bourbons of that State have commenced the method of bulldozing voters and shooting at Republican candidates which the Mississippi Bourbons are again applying to the canvass.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE GEORGE A. MEECH, an old dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, posing as a Cleveland and Hendricks "Independent Republican," was one of the refreshing incidents of Twelfth Ward politics Saturday night.

THE Chicago brewers have paid into the Democratic campaign fund $20,000, to be expended in purchasing German Republican papers and in circulating 15,000 copies gratuitously of *Lieb's Democrat*. One daily was bought in Peoria, one in Belleville, and one not 1,000 miles from Chicago. But it was not the papers and publishers the brewers cared for, but their readers. They wanted to purchase their subscribers, and the publishers sold them in the lump to Carter Harrison, Cleveland and Hendricks, and the Democratic party, but up to this time they have not been able to deliver the goods.

THE Episcopal rector of a London church has not been seen within the limits of his parish within seven years. He receives a salary of nearly $6,000 a year, while his duties are very acceptably performed by a curate, to whom the rector pays $700 a year.

TOWNSEND: Three things are to be decided by the State of New York at the pending election:

(1) Is Cleveland a reformer?

(2) Is the oldest continuous statesman in the public service to be slandered by liars and hypocrits and his fellow-citizens confirm the slanderers?

(3) Are we to have three years of panic and raids on our system of industry and no certainty of any revival nor of recovering this Government from treason and disorder till our hairs are thin and white?

THE Democrats of the First District have at last found a man willing to run against Mr. Dunham. Mr. William M. Tilden was selected because he is a second cousin of Old Sammy. He lives in the Second Ward, and does business at the Stock-Yards.

NEW YORK *Tribune:* "Silent as a grave," is a familiar comparison. But the grave is not so silent as is the New York *Times* when asked how it happens that it is supporting a candidate for the Presidency whom it excoriated and pilloried and branded only last year. The candidate is Grover Cleveland. Its readers have not forgotten that in 1883, only a year ago, the *Times* stigmatized Mr. Cleveland as—

A political blind man; a man of desperate handihood; a man authorizing a great public robbery; a man yielding to political pressure; a man commencing himself to the public distrust; a man willing to swindle the State's creditors; a man playing cheap and scurvy tricks; a very low-priced reformer; a man backing an infamous political job for the enrichment of a political gang; a man of humbug political pretensions; a man making nominations for considerations purely political; a preposterous Presidential candidate; a parochial statesman.

THE astronomers at Cambridge have recomputed the orbit of the Wolf comet, discovered Sept. 17, and find it to be an ellipse, having the short period of only 2,429 days, or six and two-thirds years. It will be in perihelion Nov. 17, at which time it will be about 146,000,000 miles distant from the sun.

I ASKED a Cincinnati German why he was not tempted to vote wrong. Said he: "I considered that I had been generally and increasingly prosperous under twenty-four years of Republican rule, and my confidence in the stability of America as the home of my children was confirmed. I never knew anything good to come out of trying the Democratic party for even one year, and if they had the Government four years, I feared I might be drafted as I was in Germany."—*Gath.*

THE Democratic Campaign Committee are worried on account of the bad character of several legislative candidates having been found out. Every day delegations from German and American citizens wait on the committee and tell them that they cannot vote for them. But the committee are afraid to bounce them. The fellows will neither pay their assessments nor get off the ticket.

THE Canadians levy the same tariff duty on British or American goods, showing favor to neither. The following dispatch shows that steel is now made in this country as cheaply as in England:

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has just concluded a contract with the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company of Scranton, Pa., for 10,000 tons of steel rails at $35.50 per ton at the mills or delivered to any Canadian port or in New York for $36.50. It is believed that this is the first time an American company has been successful in competition with English manufacturers for steel rails delivered in Canada.

SCHURZ went twice to Ohio, to have himself compared with Blaine, whom he as secretly admires as old Benedict Arnold admired Gen. Washington. The Ohio people thought he was some 15,000 heads away from Mr. Blaine. Worst of all, the Germans did it.—*N. Y. Trib.*

A CHINESE pamphlet against Europeans has been published in Hong Kong. It asserts that the Europeans are not human beings at all, but wild animals descended from monkeys. They worship neither the heavens nor the earth. They do not honor their parents nor ancestors. They come into China pretending to preach a religion which they do not practice themselves, and forcibly introduce vice and crime into that country.

UNCLE DICK doesn't propose to be ballot-box-stuffed out of his election by Carter Harrison's scoundrels. They will have to stuff in Cook County more than 30,000 tickets to beat him, for he will get that much majority outside of Cook County in spite of all that Carter's decoy-duck Hobbs can draw off from him. Harrison is depending on Hobbs and Mike McDonald. If they fail to get in their work he knows that his cake is dough.

PERSONALS.

A comical incident in Sarah Bernhardt's provincial tour in France has just been reported. It seems that the troupe gave "Macbeth" in Lyons, and the audience was so enraged at seeing so little of the great actress herself that they hissed the close of the piece and made themselves generally unpleasant. They had come to see Sarah, and were not to be put off with Shakspeare.

Christopher Mann, or "Uncle Chris," the oldest man in Missouri, lives on a hilltop from which even with his own dim eyes that saw the light 110 years ago he can see Kansas City, Wyandotte, Independence, and Liberty. When he built his cabin there not another habitation was within view. "Uncle Chris" was a personal friend of Daniel Boone, and he has a grudge against "Bill Harrison" to this day. The "Bill Harrison" was none other than Gen. William Henry Harrison, once President, who, when a tavernkeeper in Indiana, overcharged "Uncle Chris" for a night's lodging.

A Swiss Cardinal has up to the present time been purely mythical. The red hat has, it appears, never been given to a Swiss prelate. It is stated, however, that Pope Leo XIII. intends to break with this time-honored tradition, and to give a Cardinal to Switzerland, as his predecessor, in equal disregard of precedent, gave one to England, Ireland, and the United States. Mgr. Lachat is the person destined for the honor. He was Bishop of Berne at the time of the settlement of the outstanding differences between the Swiss Federation and the Vatican, and, as the former insisted on his deposition, it was found necessary to sacrifice him. As a compensation to the Bishop for the loss of his see, and in recognition of his long service, the Pope has determined to raise him to the rank of an Archbishop, and to promote him to a seat in the Sacred College at the same time.

Boston *Advertiser:* In this age of monuments it is singular that Richard Baxter, "the illustrious chief of the Puritans," as Macaulay calls him, who declined a Bishopric offered him by Charles II., has not even a tablet to mark his neglected grave, and it is noticeable that the omission is likely to be supplied through the influence of an American clergyman. The vicar of Christ Church, Newgate street, London, writes to the *Times* that this Presbyterian minister and his wife, who had come to visit the grave of Baxter, complained of the neglect, and this moved him to an appeal to remedy it. The sturdy old Puritan who stood up so manfully against James II., and was browbeaten by the infamous Jeffreys, lies buried in the chancel of Christ Church, but the exact spot is unknown. As a mural tablet, with an appropriate inscription, will cost only £100, such a modest monument will probably soon be erected.

The house where Gambetta died at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, is to be bought by a number of his friends and refurnished as in his life-time. At present the rooms are empty, save for pictures and masses of faded memorial wreaths and garlands, remnants from the funeral. In the drawing-room is a big sarcophagus of dried flowers, arranged by admirers on the anniversary of their hero's death, while photographs of the French statesman in the tribune and lying in state as a corpse face each other on the walls. Gambetta's bedroom contains another faded floral tomb on the spot where the bed stood, and opposite hangs a huge yellow immortal crown sent by Alsace. The outlying grounds and buildings of Les Jardies are to be sold, including the little garden pavilion which Gambetta had made into a rustic library. Visitors are generally admitted to the house; but the housekeeper declares, according to M. Clarétie of the *Temps*, that she has to keep a sharp watch on the English, who would rob the garden of every flower and twig to carry away as souvenirs.

Mr. Swinburne says in a recent article that "George Eliot, though not exactly a petticoated Shakspeare, was at once something more and something less than an English Balzac." Of Charles Reade he says: "Mr. Reade, by far the greatest master of narrative whom our country has produced since the death of Scott, was as much his superior in dramatic dexterity as he was inferior to Dumas in the art of concealing rather than obtruding his natural command and his practical comprehension of this peculiar talent. It is the lack of that last and greatest art—not the art to blot, but the art to veil—it is the inability to keep his hand close, to abstain from proclamation and ostentation, to be content with a quiet and triumphant display of his skill and knowledge and experience in all the rules and all the refinements of the [illegible] that sets him, as a narrative artist, so decidedly below Dumas; it is the lack of seeming unconsciousness and inevitable spontaneity which [illegible] his truest and finest pathos less effective and less durable in its impression than the truest and [illegible] pathos of Scott."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* gives the following picture of Mrs. Belva Lockwood: "The speaker was a lady of medium size, clad in a neatly-fitting costume of black silk, with fair complexion, dark bright eyes, and pale-brown hair, which she wears combed back from her face, without a suggestion of crimp or bang. This, of course, disproves the libelous story recently started [illegible] she was prevented from responding to a [illegible] and a call for a midnight address because [illegible] was in curl-papers. It is just as well to [illegible] stake through a campaign lie whenever the opportunity offers, and a glance at Mrs. Lockwood's coiffure will effectually nail the above slander. [illegible] face is rather intellectual than handsome, and her manner is easy and self-possessed, and her [illegible] altogether is what might be expected of a woman occupying her position. She has evidently summed up the situation and feels equal to it. She is not an orator, owing to an utter inadequacy of voice, and evidently found the tax upon her vocal powers exhausting."

CURRENT NOTES.

"Well, how do you like school, my boy?" "O, first-rate—splendid." "That's good; [illegible] what do you like best about your school [illegible]" "Best? Why, the recesses and vacations, of course."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I wish I were a star," he sang as he accompanied himself on his guitar under her [illegible] window.

A few minutes later, when her father turned the dog loose on him and she poured a pitcher of water on his head, he saw that the household [illegible] so too.

The truth is often spoken inadvertently. A French Bishop, in the course of a talk with a smart young man, mechanically opened his snuff-box and offered it to his questioner. "[illegible] obliged, no, monsigneur," was the answer; "[illegible] to God, I have not this defect." "O," [illegible] the prelate, laughing. "if it were a defect you would have it."

"Johnny, how many hours are there in a day?" asked Col. Yerger of his son, who is attending lectures at the University of Texas.
"Twenty-three hours," was the reply.
"What has become of the other one?"
"I don't know, but I heard the teacher say the days were one hour shorter than they used to be."
—*Texas Siftings.*

The other day a School Board teacher was explaining the difference between a bird of prey and a beast of prey. Mention was made of several beasts, such as the tiger, the wolf, when the teacher asked a pupil to name another. "The butcher," proudly replied a little girl. "Why?" inquired the teacher anxiously. "Because he kills the sheep!"—*Whitehall Review.*

Mrs. Blinks (A. D. 1864)—"Poor Mrs. Winks! I don't see how she gets along. Why, her husband is so poor that they have to burn candles and still use the old-fashioned brass candlesticks."

Mrs. Blinks (A. D. 1884)—"Poor Mrs. Winks! She has such a hard time! She gave a little party the other evening and had no lights except gas. They can't afford to have candles."

"How is your son now?" asked Gimlet of old Mr. Badger.

"He's doin' fust rate. He's at college."

"Ah! So you are giving him a liberal education?"

"Liberal? I should say I was. He's cost me $1,500 for new clothes already this year. If it was any more liberal I'd have to mortgage the farm."—*New York Graphic.*

Connecticut manufacturer—"Busy! I never was driven so hard in my life. My greatest trouble is to get lumber fast enough."

"That is certainly encouraging. You turn out a great deal of furniture, I suppose?"

"We don't make furniture—that is, not the ordinary kind of furniture. That trade is rather dull."
"Indeed! Then what are you manufacturing?"
"Mayflower heirlooms!"—*Philadelphia Call.*

A great scientist, who believed in evolution, was strolling through a zoölogical garden and stopped at the monkeys' house. "My little fellow," he said, addressing an ape, "are you aware of the fact that the human species are descended from such as you?"

"So far as you are individually concerned," responded the ape, "you must surely be related to us, if I may judge from your astounding familiarity with our family secrets."

Moral: This fable teaches that important evidence often springs up from unexpected quarters.—*Life.*

Telephone Customer—"I want that telephone taken out. I tried it Tuesday night, and it is no good."

Telephone Man—"Tuesday night, eh! The wires were in good working order then, I know. Whom did you call up?"

"I called Chairman Hensel of the Democratic State Committee. I asked him a simple question and repeated it a dozen times, but he could not hear a word."

"That's strange; very strange. By the way, what did you ask him?"

"I asked him if he had heard from Ohio."—*Philadelphia Call.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

What Is Thought of Carter Harrison's Ballot-Box Stuffers in the Country.

LEAF RIVER, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a constant reader of your paper since 1859. Its editorials on all public questions of the day I find a source of information I cannot afford to do without. The people of this State owe you a debt of gratitude for showing up that prince of political demagogs, Carter Harrison. If he thinks by handing the election in the city over to the gamblers, thieves, and vicious elements of society to secure a majority for himself, and that the country will be gulled by his harangues, he will find himself greatly mistaken. We all feel that it is not only an outrage on the voters of Chicago but all over the State, and they will resent it next month by such an overwhelming majority for gallant old Dick Oglesby as will send Harrison into political oblivion.
BENJ. F. M.

Grover Cleveland's Ignorance of His Own Country.

CHICAGO, Oct., 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a conversation which I had with Grover Cleveland last fall, he told me he had never been west of Buffalo in his life; in fact, he said: "I might say I have never been out of New York State, save on one or two occasions when business has called me to Washington." My interview was strictly private and lasted about a half hour. His conversation was mainly upon the amount of money he expected to save the State in the completion of the Albany Capitol Building, and of "Our Carter." He said he desired to come to Chicago very much in order to see Mr. Harrison. Now, it strikes me that a man who, by his own confession, has never been out of his native State (with the exception above noted) is in a very poor position to know the demands and needs of a country as large as our glorious republic. The kalends of November will see Cleveland buried so deeply that the mind of man will have a struggle with itself to even recall his existence.
SUB.

Honesty at the Polling-Places.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a resident and business-man of this city for the last nineteen years I have watched with pride and deep interest every principle advocated by your journal in the interest of genuine Republicanism, true morality, and, last but not least, equal rights, fair-play, and justice to all. On the other hand, I have never allowed principles detrimental to the taxpayers of our community to pass by unnoticed, without entering my feeble but nevertheless honest and earnest protest. My occupation is that of a bookseller, newsdealer, and stationer, and though a modern age and modern methods of trade have somewhat shorn it of its honors the vocation is still an honorable one. The writer of this had the good, or ill, fortune, as you may term it, to be chosen a judge of elections in the Fifth Precinct of the Second Ward, where he faithfully and honestly performed his duty in connection with his associates last Tuesday by registering over 300 names, the parties nearly all appearing personally, as we had no old books on hand to copy from. The book is now open for inspection at the precinct. While I heartily indorse the bold stand taken by THE TRIBUNE as regards polling-places, fraudulent judges, indiscreet Commissioners, etc., I nevertheless believe there are many good men among them who would scorn to do anything outside of justice and fairplay.
FAIRPLAY.

REMOVING TRICHINÆ.

There has been started in Berlin a "share company for the removal of trichinæ from pork." A patent is being applied for to exploit a recently invented process to that effect, consisting of pickling pork by means of a highly heated brine, in which muriatic acid forms a large ingredient, which process, it is claimed, will kill any trichinæ that may be in the meat, and preserve the latter permanently.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Tichborne Claimant Released from Prison and Preparing to Be Sent Back.

A Subscription for Mr. Sullivan's Family—Panic in Stocks—The Arabian Insurrection.

Outline of the Queen's Speech—Election Riots in Belgium—The Duke of Brunswick's Wealth.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. SULLIVAN.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The movement for a popular subscription to benefit the widow and family of the late Alexander M. Sullivan is making rapid progress. After the funeral today a subscription list was opened and $7,000 was subscribed within an hour. The friends of the dead patriot hope to raise the fund to $50,000. They are arranging a system of small collections throughout the parishes of Ireland. The subscriptions are stimulated by the fact, which has just been published, that Mr. Sullivan made many sacrifices of fortune in recent years on account of his devotion to the Irish cause. After he obtained eminence at the English bar he was repeatedly offered positions, such as are always in the gift of the English Government, in which he would have little or nothing to do while he would receive a substantial income. The offers were tempting, as they would be to any young barrister with constantly-increasing family expenses. If he had accepted any one of them he could have accumulated money, and his cares for the future of his family would have been at an end, but he declined them all. He said that he had always opposed the sinecure system in the English Government, and that if he were to accept a sinecure for himself he could never look at his own reflection in a looking-glass without a desire to cut his throat.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

The Tichborne claimant when released from prison today weighed 252 pounds. When he began his term of penal servitude in 1874 he weighed 364 pounds. He still counts his adherents by tens of thousands. They include many rich Dukes and several members of Parliament. He has already begun an agitation intended to reopen his case and to force a new trial to prove whether he is Arthur Orton, or Thomas Castro, or Sir Roger Charles Tichborne. He has issued a manifesto which he signs Roger Charles Tichborne, and in which he charges the Government officials with perjury, forgery, and bribery, with suborning and coercing witnesses, and with packing juries. It is not improbable that the claimant will be returned to Parliament by some constituency to add to the miseries of the coming session.

[Roger Charles Tichborne, a child born Jan. 5, 1829, of an ancient English Catholic family, was, after his father, heir to the title and estates of his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty. He is known to have arrived at Valparaiso June 19, 1853, and having crossed the Continent eastward April 20, 1854, he sailed from Rio for New York on the Bella, which was lost at sea. His father succeeded to the baronetcy March 5, 1853, and died June 11, 1862. It then passed to the second son, Alfred (Roger being presumed to be lost), who died Feb. 22, 1866, and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Sir Henry Tichborne, born May 28 in that year. In 1863 Sir James' widow, hoping Roger might yet be alive, had advertised for him in the English and Australian papers. In 1865 her advertisement was answered by one Thomas Castro, a butcher at Wagga Wagga, Australia, who pretended to be her son, and who asserted that he had been saved from the wreck of the Bella. After some correspondence with Lady Tichborne, Castro sailed for England, where he arrived Dec. 25, 1866. In January, 1867, he joined her at Paris and was by her accepted as her son, though most of the other members of the family repudiated him. In March he filed a bill against the trustees of the estate, and, having been occupied in the interim in obtaining witnesses and testimony, brought the action for the recovery of the estates, valued at $24,000 a year, to trial May 11, 1868. Lady Tichborne died March 12, 1871, still believing Castro to be her son. The trial lasted at one session 103 days, and, with adjournments, till March 6, 1872, when the jurors declared themselves convinced that the claimant was not Sir Roger, and he was nonsuited. The principal points against him were his ignorance of French, which language the true Sir Roger spoke admirably, and of incidents happening during his sojourns in France; the dissimilarity of the handwriting of the two men; their marked physical differences; the claimant's neglect while in Australia to avail himself of the large balances at Sir Roger's credit, though he was pressed for money, and his own action in seeking out immediately on his return to England the Ortons, a family of rather humble life, to whom he presented himself and sent his photograph as Arthur Orton.

Then the claimant was put upon his own trial for perjury as "Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton," and after six months, in which there were actually 188 days' sittings, the jury, after being out, found him guilty of perjury. The Solicitor-General occupied thirty-one days in opening the case, the counsel for the defense forty-seven days in summing up, and the Judge eighteen days in giving the charge. The Judge's charge alone occupied 180 solid columns in the London *Times*. Half a million dollars were contributed by the English people in the shape of bonds to enable the claimant to prosecute the case, and the case cost all parties $1,250,000. Half the low and unlettered people of England believed in the claimant. He was convicted Feb. 28, 1874, and sentenced by Sir Alexander Cockburn to fourteen years' penal servitude.]

THE MIGNONET CANNIBALS.

Since Capt. Dudley and Mate Stephenson of the wrecked yacht Mignonet were held for trial for killing and eating the cabin-boy Parker an effort has been made to raise a fund for their defense. The effort, however, has been a failure, the total amount raised being £11.

A STOCK PANIC.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange today over American and Canadian securities amounted to a small panic. The depression at the opening was so marked and sudden that even consols as well as English railway shares showed a sympathetic weakness. The fall in the latter is, however, attributed by some large dealers to the recent successes of American manufacturers of steel rails, who have secured favorable contracts in Canada and elsewhere, notwithstanding the sharp competition of English producers. In this connection the contract of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with a Pennsylvania firm is prominently mentioned.

PROSPECTIVE GOLD SHIPMENTS.

In financial circles tonight it is predicted that the tide will be turned in the movement of gold, and that, if the present state of affairs continues, engagements for large shipments of gold to America will be entered into tomorrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner last evening to the Incorporated Society of Authors. Among the notables present were Lord Houghton, Messrs. Walter Besant, G. A. Sala, William Black, Edmund Yates, Justin McCarthy, and many others. Mr. Besant made a speech in which he denied that the objects of the society were hostile to the Publishers' Society. He said he proposed to make united and strenuous efforts to obtain for the English authors justice and protection of the copyright in America. So far everything toward the accomplishment of this end had been tried in vain. Perhaps there would soon be room for hope in an awakening of the American authors to the injustice which the present state of things brought upon themselves as well as the English authors.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the English corn trade says: "The weather last week was fine and warm, English wheat was in little demand, except for fine parcels. Sales of the week were 73,412 quarters at 32s. 6d., against 65,388 quarters at 42s. 8d. for the corresponding week last year. Trade in foreign wheat was completely demoralized. Waterside stocks and visible supply are increasing. Business in cargoes off coast is unchanged. There were five arrivals. Three cargoes were sold, three were withdrawn, and one remained. Sixteen cargoes are now due. Flour is neglected. Maize is scarce and firm. Barley is very dull. Old oats are 3s. 6d. dearer. New foreign oats are weaker.

RACING.

This is the opening day of the Newmarket autumn meeting. The race for the Criterion stakes, 2-year-olds, was won by Lord Hastings' Melton, J. H. Houldsworth's Golden Ray second, and Rosebery's Macaroni third. There were eight starters.

A PROTEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government has sent a note to Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, protesting against the annexation by England of the territory which the Boers seized from the Portuguese.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech to be read at the opening of Parliament has received the sanction of the Council at Balmoral. It is brief, and refers to no home measure except the Franchise bills. Vague allusions are made to the settlement of the Egyptian questions, the Nile expedition, and the South African affairs.

THE CANADIAN TREATY WITH SPAIN.

The High Commissioner of Canada has obtained assurances that England will confirm the commercial treaty between the Dominion and Spain. If this treaty is concluded negotiations will be commenced to include Cuba and Porto Rico in the terms of the treaty.

THE LATE A. M. SULLIVAN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—At a meeting of Nationalists and others yesterday expressions of condolence with A. M. Sullivan's family were made. Masses were celebrated and prayers were offered for the repose of his soul in most of the Catholic churches. The Mayor and corporation attended the funeral in state. The Committee of the Glasnevin Cemetery granted a free burial site for the interment of the remains. Many thousand people attended the funeral. The procession was very long. The Bishop and clergy of Dublin and many Irish members of Parliament and various public bodies were present. Many shops were closed in honor of the distinguished dead.

BELGIUM.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.—The Liberals, in view of their success in the municipal elections yesterday, demand that the Chamber be dissolved and the Government resign. The Clericals, however, claim that little change has been made in the relative positions of the two parties.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

The election in Malines yesterday was attended with great disorder. The civic guard was called out and placed under arms to quell a disturbance. The mob smashed the windows of the convent. Seventeen rioters were arrested.

GERMANY.

THE DEAD DUKE'S PROPERTY.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Baron Seydewitz has taken possession in behalf of the German Emperor of all the feudal and allodial property of the late Duke of Brunswick. It is stated the Duke left a will disposing of his private property, which is estimated to amount to 50,000,000 marks (about $12,000,000). The body now lies in state in the Cathedral, where he will be interred. It is expected that many German and English notables will attend the funeral. The Council of the Regency, through Prince Bismarck, has written to the Emperor, asking him to assume the temporary government of the Duchy. Succession of the Duke of Cumberland is considered altogether hopeless.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Duke of Cambridge has gone to Germany on business connected with the succession to the Duchy of Brunswick.

THE SUCCESSION.

The Brunswick Assembly will hold an extra session the 23d to discuss the question of succession.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of beet-root sugar manufacturers was held today. Resolutions were adopted against compulsory reduction of cultivation of beet roots. Manufacturers believe, if necessary, a reduction will come naturally, owing to the state of the sugar trade.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

CELESTIAL ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—It is reported that the Chinese have made an attack on Thai Nguyen, in Upper Tonquin, and been repulsed with heavy loss.

Gen. Briere de l'Isle telegraphs from Hai Phong, under date today, that large masses of the enemy appeared in the Red River region the 13th inst. and made an attack on Tugen Kwang. They were defeated with great loss.

DE L'ISLE'S PLANS.

Gen. de l'Isle advises the Government that an effective force of 20,000 is necessary to continue offensive operations and repel invasion in Tonquin. *Figaro* says the plan of the campaign of Gen. de l'Isle, as presented to the Government, provides for the formation of two columns of 10,000 men each. The first column is to oppose the coming of Chinese from Kwang-Si. The base of operations of this column will be Phulang, and its objective points Bacle and Lang-Son. The second column is to operate against the Chinese from Yun-Nan, having Hong-Hoa as a base and Lao-Kai and Caobang as objective points.

THE FORMOSAN COAST BLOCKADED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The *Times'* Hong Kong dispatch says: Official notification was made today to the Powers that the French have blockaded the Formosan coast.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

ENGLAND WILL TAKE A HAND.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Brussels to the *Temps* says England, being invited to join in the Congo Conference, asked a question regarding the mouths of the Niger. It is now certain England will accept the invitation to take part in the conference. Efforts are being made with the coöperation of Stanley and Bailey, the latter De Brazza's assistant, to define the limits of the French and International African Association's territory before the congress assembles.

WILL AMERICA PARTICIPATE?

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says America has accepted an invitation to take part in the Congo Conference. Bismarck will probably preside.

RUSSIA.

THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—It is reported that eleven professors in the University of Kieff will be requested to resign.

Seditious papers were found at the lodgings of the sailor from the steamer Kelso, arrested Saturday at Riga. The landlord and five others were arrested.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—A German theatre and seventy-six shops were destroyed by fire here. The damage is estimated at 3,000,000 rubles.

TURKEY.

THE REVOLT IN YEMEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—Further reinforcements are going to Yemen, in West Arabia, where the revolt against the Government still continues.

GERMAN PASHAS HONORED.

The Sultan's German proclivities are stronger than ever. He has made all the German Pashas Imperial Aides-de-camp, including Stricker Pasha, Naval Counselor of the Sultan. Stricker Pasha has also received important decorations, and has been especially directed to give his attention to the Naval College and the reform of the fleet.

CABLE NOTES.

The Grand Hotel at Lauterbrunner, Switzerland, burned yesterday. The damage is placed at 1,000,000 francs.

The Mahdi's followers are dying from drinking from polluted pools, and their cattle are dying from fly-bites.

The Pope has summoned a meeting of the Cardinals to consider troubles arising from party violence in Belgium.

Yesterday 120 fresh cases of cholera and sixty-six deaths were reported in Italy. This includes thirty-three fresh cases and nineteen deaths at Naples and thirteen fresh cases and six deaths at Palermo.

Ralli Brothers, bankers at Cairo, have suspended. They were unable to collect cash loaned to village communities. They will probably pay in full. The Government paid £40,000 into the Banque Générale, which prevented difficulty arising from the suspension and ends the panic occasioned thereby.

GERMAN SENTIMENT.

The Republican Victory in Ohio Fittingly Celebrated in Mass Meeting.

Ringing Speeches by S. Dana Horton, F. W. Holls, and Local Orators—Schurz Dissected.

Cold Comfort for the Democratic Bosses—Ratifying the Buckeye Verdict in November.

WHERE THEY STAND.

GERMAN CITIZENS RENEW THEIR FEALTY TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—A GREAT MEETING.

There must be a very large hole in A. C. Hesing's pocket or else there never was any foundation for the claim that he had all the Germans stowed away there and intended to let them out election-day, when at his bidding they were to march to the polls and vote for Cleveland, Harrison, etc. Hesing held a meeting at Mueller's Hall, corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue, Sunday afternoon and had a crowd of about 700, many of whom were dyed in the wool Democrats, but they took up as much room as Germans would have done, so all present were called Germans for "effect." About 3,000 genuine ones assembled in the same hall last night to indorse the Republican candidates. The main floor was packed, as was the gallery, every inch of standing-room being taken up, and late comers couldn't get in. Several of the marching clubs turned out and marched to the hall, but did not enter, as there was no room inside, and the crowd there was full of enthusiasm. There were about twenty Democrat toughs present—half-grown boys sent for the purpose of interrupting the speaker—but they didn't earn their money, as every hiss and "Hurrah for Harrison" or "Cleveland" was drowned in shouts for Oglesby and Blaine. Evidently Mr. Hesing has had as poor success in Chicago as in Cincinnati in turning the Germans over to the Democracy, and he will find out how badly he was left Nov. 4.

The immense gathering was called to order by Justice Kistler, who said they had assembled to show that they were true to the Republican party. [Applause.]

Theodore Karls was elected Chairman and Mr. Mueller Secretary.

S. DANA HORTON.

The first speaker was Mr. S. Dana Horton of Ohio. He said he would not appeal to the feelings of the assembly, but plainly and simply discuss the questions of the day. He had undertaken to speak in German, although this was not his native tongue, on account of the importance of the issues now before the people.

He knew the Germans were animated by patriotism and always open to sound reason. The arguments of his opponents were divided into four parts. First, there were those of the old Democracy. Second, it was said the Republican party had fulfilled its purposes and need no longer exist. A third argument was that the candidate of the Republicans for the Presidency was so corrupt that even a stanch Republican could not vote for him. Fourth, the character of Cleveland was represented as of such a high order that his election would do away with all corruption.

With regard to the first point, every citizen in the country ought to be convinced by the glorious record of the Republican party. As for the assertion that the Democratic party was a harmless party of opposition, existing only for the purpose of keeping interest in political questions alive, this was disproved by the actions of the Democrats in the past, chiefly the War of the Rebellion. Was it safe to trust those with the National Government who only a few years ago had done all in their power to destroy the Union? Why had not the Democratic party decayed as had the Whigs? The reason was that the Solid South existed now as it did before the War. After the War the Democrats had laid down their arms, but were continuing the fight with other weapons. The Republicans had magnanimously granted to the South a voice in the election of Federal officers. But the South still stood solid and deprived colored men of their elective franchise. Only a small majority in the North was necessary to procure a Democratic majority. Therefore, the Democratic party was kept alive in the North. The Democrats had at every National election raised unimportant questions in order to divert the attention of the voters. It was the same thing this fall. Whoever voted for Cleveland voted for the Democratic party. What were the hopes of the former negro-slaveholders of the South? What could be expected of barbarism? They would try to again acquire the privileges they had formerly possessed. In case of a Democratic victory what could not be done with the millions in the Treasury of the United States? Would they not be devoted to the attainment of the ends of the Democrats of the South? There was grave danger impending to the Nation in case of a Democratic victory. Hard times were frequently a consequence of a wrong government. What had the Democratic party endeavored to attain during the last years? Was not one of the principal causes of the present depression the fear of a victory of the old Bourbons? With regard to the tariff question the views of the Democrats meant reaction, a catastrophe, at all events an interruption in business of all branches. The cry of civil-service reform was only a means of trying to effect a change in the Government in favor of the Democrats.

CARL SCHURZ'S VITUPERATION.

Carl Schurz four years ago had characterized the Democratic party as the place where congregated all the dangerous elements in American politics. If he were not blind now he would say the same thing. All the attacks of Mr. Schurz against Mr. Blaine were based on suppositions, he had not a single fact to base his arguments upon. The claims for Mr. Cleveland's character were vain. Cleveland was merely a creature of the Democratic party, as he had proved by his letter of acceptance. The difference between the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties on one hand and Mr. Cleveland on the other was immense. The calumnies of Mr. Schurz had been replied to by the Germans of Ohio in a voice not to be misunderstood. [Cheers.]

EMIL DIETZSCH.

Emil Dietzsch, who was next introduced, wished to speak only about one point in the campaign: He had received a letter from a German, Hans Breitman, in Southern Illinois, who wrote he had heard there were two candidates for Governor in the State of Illinois, one of whom was Carter H. Harrison. Here the speaker was interrupted by cheering in the back part of the hall, but continued after a short pause by saying, "and the other one is Uncle Dick Oglesby." A veritable hurricane of applause answered the interruption by the Harrison followers and drowned their efforts to renew the cry for Harrison.

F. W. HOLLS.

Frederick W. Holls of New York was the next speaker. Nobody, he said, could boast of having the German vote in his pocket, not even if he was the editor of a newspaper. The aspect of things had materially changed during the campaign. In the beginning only the usual political questions had been raised. But later on war had been declared to the Germans in particular in claiming that they supported a dishonest man for the Presidency. This was a very weighty accusation, since the Germans entertained very determined notions of honesty and honor.

What were the charges of Mr. Schurz against Mr. Blaine? They were that Blaine had abused his official trust to favor an enterprise in which he and his friends were financially interested. There was one point which Mr. Schurz himself admitted. Mr. Blaine had been Speaker of the House of Representatives for six years. This was an office implying onerous duties. He had to decide a great number of parliamentary questions every day. Up to this time not a single one of the decisions of Mr. Blaine had been questioned as incorrect or corrupt. How, then, could a political career of a quarter of a century be impeached by a single short sentence from a business letter?

From the sentence in Mr. Blaine's letter, stating that he would not be a deadhead, Mr. Schurz drew conclusions regarding Mr. Blaine's corruptness. He charged that Mr. Blaine had abused his official influence. But in doing so Mr. Schurz entirely ignored a place in another one of Mr. Blaine's letters, in which it was said he would take part in the well-known railroad enterprise, "as far as he fairly could." In spite of this statement Mr. Schurz did not ask for any further proof of Mr. Blaine's corruptness, but maintained that the assertion he would not prove a deadhead established it beyond doubt. Could men of reason and honor accept only the worst explanation of these words, when a good one was so simple and apparent? Did this interpretation by the accusers not rather show what they themselves would convey by such words, and did it not clearly prove their own sordid thoughts? The speaker offered, by proceeding in the manner pursued by Mr. Schurz, to prove any business-man of any consequence in Chicago to be a rogue. Mr. Holls then discussed the charges relating to the way in which Mr. Blaine got hold of the Mulligan letters in 1876.

The 13th of September last, he continued, there had been an election in Maine which, in spite of the efforts of the Independents, resulted in a Republican majority of 20,000. The Democrats then resolved to bring out something new, and by paying heavy sums of money bought of Messrs. Fisher and Mulligan certain letters written by Mr. Blaine and published them. But by a mistake—or was it a miracle?—among these was the very letter which for eight years Mr. Blaine had been charged with having destroyed. Were Schurz and the other maligners worthy of credit after one such lie? The speaker asked the audience to read the letters, not the editorials about them in newspapers, and then judge for themselves. The Republican party had always relied upon the thinking part of the population.

PARTY PRINCIPLES.

But aside from the question of persons, must it not be granted, that in all other questions the Republican party represented the more correct view? As in private life the character of a man was judged according to whether he allowed the nobler or the baser part of his nature to rule his actions, so it was with political parties. The Republican party was governed by its best elements, the Democratic by its worst. In spite of the objections to the bloody shirt he could not refrain from stating that the Democrats had once come near destroying the Union.

The Independents were not honest. It was not Mr. Blaine they objected to. They were free-traders, but afraid to acknowledge this fact. They therefore availed themselves of this opportunity of leaving the Republican party. If Mr. Schurz said they had intended to nominate a protectionist, Senator Edmunds, this was mere empty talk, since they never could have hoped to see Edmunds nominated.

The speaker then gave some figures with regard to the effect protection had had in Germany. It had there, he said, more than doubled the wages of laborers and increased by one-third the number of men employed. After comparing the corruptness of the old Democratic Government with the Republican Administration from Lincoln down to Garfield he spoke at length upon the prohibition question. It was an insult to the Germans to try to make them believe that the question of beer was an all-important one. Personal liberty was not at stake, and prohibition was not a National issue. After disproving the assertion that Mr. Blaine was a Know-Nothing Mr. Holls closed with an eloquent appeal to recognize the German voters of Ohio by supporting their late decision on the 4th of November.

H. S. BOUTELL.

Henry S. Boutell was the last speaker, and the only one who spoke in English. He referred to the accidents which befel Hendricks in West Virginia, and said that a man who was born to be snowed under in November would never be killed in a railroad accident. [Applause.] The same snowy drift of ballots would also bury Cleveland and Harrison. Oglesby was as grand a man as Illinois had ever produced. [Cheers.] The man opposed to him was a ward politician—a man who talked to the Germans as if the only way to reach their hearts was through a glass of beer. The Germans would blow his name off the ticket as they blew the froth from the beer with which they drank to Oglesby and victory. The speaker referred briefly to what the Republican party had done for the workingman by protecting American industries and American labor, and closed by predicting the success of the whole Republican ticket. [Applause.]

The meeting adjourned with cheers for Blaine and Logan and Oglesby, and the Germans in Ohio.

"REFORM."

A GERMAN PAPER OBJECTS TO IT IN THE GUISE OF HARRISON AND HESING.

Chicago *Freie Presse*, Oct. 20: It has often been said that the Democratic party has no worse enemy than itself. In fact, whenever the Republican party has brought itself to the verge of ruin the Democrats commit one of their proverbial blunders and again help the Republicans to victory.

So here in Chicago the Democratic leaders are laboring in the sweat of their honored brows to help the Republican party to a victory which a few weeks ago would hardly have been thought possible.

It is becoming plainer and plainer that the two chief allies of Mr. Harrison in this election are Messrs. Michael McDonald, the gambler king, and A. C. Hesing. Whoever pays attention to politics find these two "reformers" side by side. They, with Mr. Harrison, rule the Democratic machine and guide the campaign. And the work of machine and of campaign is what might be expected of such leaders.

Only those elements of the Democratic party could get a nomination in the last County Convention which had an "understanding" with Mr. McDonald, the gaming-house owner. After Mr. McDonald had nominated his candidates the Republican election judges were rejected, so that the three selected by the Democratic machine leaders might shut their six eyes to the contemplated election frauds. In other words, a free vote and an honest count were to be annihilated so that the same state of affairs might be created which New York endured under the Democratic rule of Boss Tweed.

In the meantime Mayor Harrison, instead of attending to his duties as a paid officer of the city, is traveling over the country, and his subordinates follow his bad example. The City-Hall is deserted. Most of the employés, including the few Germans whom Mayor Harrison has appointed, are working all over the State for the Gubernatorial candidacy of the Mayor, and the taxpayers of Chicago have to pay for this election work. Is this the beginning of Democratic reform?

The *Freie Presse* and many of our Republican readers have supported Harrison and the Democratic party since we were dissatisfied with the Republican management and expected an improved state of affairs from Democratic rule. But the Republicans can do no worse than this.

And now Mr. A. C. Hesing appears as a leading Democratic speaker for "reform" and "honest Government"! We have received in the course of the last ten days a notable number of communications, in which the writers, our honored fellow-citizens, say more plainly than politely that they do not regard him as the fit exponent of honest reform.

The fact is, that the appearance of Mr. Hesing at the head of this movement, along with the gambler king, McDonald, can do only harm to the Democratic party, and we know that this thrusting of himself forward has affected painfully his judicious personal friends. Mr. Hesing has pleaded guilty to complicity in great internal-revenue frauds, and has been in imprisonment therefor. He has confessed that he extorted about $24,000 from County Treasurer "Buffalo" Miller; and under such circumstances it must excite only distrust and amusement when Mr. Hesing now declares that Blaine is not honest enough for him, and when he then postures as a trustworthy leader on the road of reform.

The Republicans have already utilized the appearance of Mr. A. C. Hesing. A Republican speaker said some days ago in the North Side Turner Hall, to the great delight of his hearers: "The Republicans have certainly not punished all the thieves and swindlers, but when they do lock up a rascal and he gets out of prison he becomes a Democratic reformer."

We freely admit that it must be hard for a man to withdraw from the stage who has been accustomed to seek popular applause as an "orator." Mr. Hesing always reminds us of an old ballet-dancer who wants to keep on dancing, though her charms have fled and nobody cares to see her longer. It is a necessity for him to play the "leader," and how greatly the thirst for applause rules him he showed first a few weeks ago when he paid $20 at a German picnic to have some women put a laurel-wreath on his honored head as a reward for his "services to Germanism." When we see how the man disregards all humiliating repulses, and keeps on pushing himself into the foreground to play the part of a "leader," we cannot help feeling a certain amount of pity. But we must explain to him and the Democratic party that this obtrusiveness will cause many people to turn away from a movement which is under the control of Messrs. McDonald and Hesing.

If the Democrats want to get the votes of honest, independent citizens at the next election as a reform party they must ask Messrs. McDonald and A. C. Hesing to withdraw from party leadership. And Mr. C. H. Harrison and his employés must attend to their official duties, for the performance of which they are paid by the City of Chicago, instead of traveling over the State at the expense of the taxpayers of both parties. For an officer who neglects his official duties in order to work for a party, no matter which one, cheats the taxpayers out of the pay which he gets, and cannot claim rightly the title of "reformer." But it is reform the people want. And when voters are asked in the name of reform to leave their old party, genuine reform must be offered to them.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats yesterday put a third candidate for the Lower House on the ticket in the Eleventh Senatorial District. J. J. Schlessinger was the man selected. This makes six candidates for the district, the Republicans having one, the Finerty men one, and Woodason, the knocked-out Republican, having decided to run independent.

A SELF-SOUGHT DEATH.

Charles J. Downie, the Murderer of His Brother, Hangs Himself in the County Jail.

Charles J. Downie, the young man who killed his brother, William H. Downie, on La Salle avenue the night of Sept. 5, and who has been confined in the County Jail since the morning of Sept. 6, committed suicide a few minutes past 9 o'clock last evening by hanging himself in his cell. Since the night of the murder Downie has been acting like an insane man, but many persons attributed his actions to craftiness and an attempt to make good a plea of insanity. The jail officials were divided in their opinions as to his real condition until one morning he was found almost insensible from the effects of butting his head against the wall of his cell with an evident intention of committing suicide. He was kept in the dungeon for a day, and then removed to cell No. 3 in the boys' department. During the last two weeks he has been afflicted with all kinds of hallucinations and was frequently in fear of imaginary persons, who, he thought, were after him with the intention of hanging him. Then he thought his wife intended to poison him, and consequently rejected all food that she brought. He declared to several fellow-prisoners that he would kill himself, and in consequence a close watch was kept. On one occasion a rope made from strips of sheeting was found under his pillow, with which he evidently intended to commit suicide. Last Monday a week ago he was taken before Judge Smith to plead to his indictment, and entered a plea of not guilty. Today his mental condition was to have been inquired into by Drs. Bluthardt and Cross.

Downie was last seen alive by the jail officials at 9:05 in the evening, and at 9:20 he was found hanging from an iron bar over his cell door by a hall boy named Charles Murray, who immediately gave the alarm. Jacob Kopp, a jail watchman cut the cord from which the unfortunate man was suspended and the body fell limp and lifeless to the floor. A physician was summoned, but of course his services were of no avail.

The cord with which Downie ended his life was a piece of ordinary wrapping-twine cut from the supports of a step-ladder which was in the corridor outside his cell-door, and he must have procured it early in the afternoon. His neck was cut somewhat, and very much swollen and discolored from the pressure. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest on the body today. The young man was the last of his family on his father's side, and his wife and infant child will probably inherit the estate, which is said to be worth about $25,000. The history of the family is a sad one. About fifteen years ago the father was found dead in the North Branch with marks on the body that indicated that he had been murdered and thrown into the river. In consequence of the shock occasioned the mother by this event she lost her reason and never entirely recovered it. Upon her death the two sons quarreled over the division of the estate, and were enemies ever after, the feud being terminated by the fratricide of Sept. 5, and the last chapter in the history was completed by the suicidal act of last night.

A FATAL BLOW.

Murder of a Printer at or Near an Italian Saloon—Escape of the Supposed Assassin.

Charles Hoefke, a printer, left his home at No. 354 Sedgwick street Sunday afternoon for a stroll, and yesterday morning he was brought back unconscious. Peter Pierson, a pressman in Rand, McNally & Co.'s establishment, assisted the driver of the gurney in carrying the man into the house, and explained to Mrs. Hoefke that her husband was a victim of conviviality. Hoefke was placed on a sofa, where his heavy breathing could be heard all through the night. Pierson remained only a few minutes, and the wife, being informed that her husband had fallen down and sustained a slight bruise on the head, had no anxiety about the wound, as large as a quarter near his left ear, though the blood trickled slowly from it. A wet cloth was placed over the spot, and Hoefke continued to slumber, with an occasional moan. When Mrs. Hoefke arose early in the morning her husband was still asleep. She drew near, and taking a closer look was startled at his deathly pallor. Dr. Smith was summoned from the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at 7 o'clock. Having examined the wound he pronounced it mortal. Hoefke died at 8:30 without having recovered consciousness.

When Hoefke left his home Sunday afternoon he started for his uncle Christopher's house, at No. 331 West Twenty-first street. On Halsted street during the afternoon he met Pierson, who lives at No. 16 Hill street. They took several drinks, and finally visited the saloon of Antonio Pardi, at No. 251 South Halsted street. Pierson says they were playing a game of pool in this place about 6 o'clock when he saw a friend passing by, and went out to hail him. While engaged in conversation on the sidewalk he heard a noise inside, and going in he found Hoefke staggering out of the door, the blood flowing from a wound over the left ear. He said he had been struck with a cane by one of the Italians about the place. They all denied this, claiming that he had fallen and hurt himself. Pierson assisted his friend to a saloon, and they took seats. Hoefke at midnight had not awakened, and the proprietor observed that he must have been drinking very heavily all day to sleep so. He suggested that Pierson should take his friend home, and a gurney was called. Antonio Pardi, the proprietor of the saloon at or near which fatal blow was struck was taken into custody, and spent most of the day at the Central Station. He speaks hardly any English, or pretends to speak so little that the services of his brother were called in as an interpreter. If he revealed anything the police refuse to give it to the public, on the ground that the ends of justice might be defeated thereby. The police claimed that the blow had probably been struck by an undersized Italian wearing a black mustache, who is employed at the McCormick Reaper factory. They refused to give his name if they know it. The officers arrived at the factory about noon, but the man they sought was gone. He had been informed of the death of his victim an hour before and had dropped his tools and put on his coat. The police do not know whether he has left the city or not. He lives at No. 64 Green street, but did not appear there last night.

SUBURBAN.

Lake View.

At the Trustees' meeting a petition for a sewer in Marianna street from May to Sheffield avenue was referred to the Committee on Sewers. The estimate for paving Evanston avenue from Diversey street to Belmont avenue was fixed at $31,655, and the Clerk instructed to apply to the County Court for the usual order.

The Treasurer submitted a report from April 7 to Oct. 1. The total receipts were $222,944; the total disbursement, $105,787; balance on hand, $117,158. The balances in the various funds were as follows: Water fund, $11,858; interest and sinking fund, $18,670; town fund, $7,868; road fund, $8,175; sewer fund, $3,495; special assessment fund, $38,564; the Water-Works improvement fund, $24,836.

The Supervisor was authorized to advertise for bids for a new pump for the water-works having a daily capacity of 5,000,000 gallons.

A communication was received from the North Chicago City Railway Company to the effect that it would retain its track on Evanston avenue and would lay a double track as far as Belmont avenue and pave that part of the street lying between the outer rails of their tracks.

Application for licenses were received from sixty-eight saloons and referred to the Committee on License.

Lake.

The Town Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and passed numerous bills and a few ordinances for sewers and other street improvements. The case against Capt. Sweeney did not come up.

The Live Stock Exchange held a meeting. Rule 9 was amended so as to read: "For cars loaded with different species of animals, and containing four or more head, the commissions shall not be less than $8 nor more than $10; and when loaded with less than four head $6 per car." A committee was appointed to confer with the Union Rendering Company relative to the price of dead hogs.

ENTERPRISING BURGLARS.

Oct. 8 the residence of R. W. Smith, No. 3606 Stanton avenue, was entered by burglars who secured $300 worth of jewelry, clothing, and other portable articles. Ten days later a similar depredation was committed at the residence of D. M. Goodwillie, No. 447 West Taylor street, where the marauders obtained $200 of property. The next night the burglars visited William F. Monroe's house, No. 226 Marshfield avenue, and made away with $600 worth of articles. The cases were reported to the police, and they set about the recovery of the plunder and the arrest of the miscreants. In a Halsted street pawnshop they found a large portion of the stolen property, and upon visiting a second place found the burglars in the very act of disposing of more of the booty. The men were promptly placed under arrest. They gave the names of James Walsh and Thomas Holden. The latter has served a year in the bridewell, but the former is unknown to the local police. All the property has been recovered except a few trifling articles, and the police are confident of convicting their men.

STABBING AFFRAY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel arose at State and Harrison streets between James A. Webb, a ticket agent at No. 111 Clark street, and Michael Doran, a South Side street railway employé, whose parents—persons of some means—reside on South Park avenue. Both were drunk and the dispute originated over the exchange of uncomplimentary remarks. Webb drew a pocket-knife and plunged it into the other's breast, where the blade broke off. The wounded man was taken to his home and attended. The wound is not fatal. Webb made his escape, and was not captured until late last night, when he was locked up on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He was released on bail.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Minnie Partello, aged 19 months, daughter of E. F. Partello, fell a distance of fifteen feet yesterday afternoon at her father's residence, No. 409 Erie street, and died at 9:30 o'clock last night.

CROP NEWS.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—There have been several sharp frosts in this section of late, and corn generally has been benefited. Farmers will commence gathering corn within a week or ten days, as soon as the cobs get lighter. The ears have filled out splendidly, and the estimates that the yield would average thirty to thirty-five bushels to the acre promise to be more than realized. Much winter wheat has been sown. Dealers are paying 30 cents for corn, 70 cents for wheat, and 20 cents for oats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Skin Cancer.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert of Albany, Ga., under date of May 8, 1884, says: Mr. Brooks near here has an eating cancer on his face which had nearly killed him—every one thought he would be dead in a short time, as nothing seemed to stop the ravages of the cancer. He commenced taking Swift's Specific two months ago and it has had a wonderful effect on him. He was yesterday so far recovered as to be out at his work, and seems in a fair way to get entirely well.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 159 W. 23d-st., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut-st., Phila.

To the Consumptive—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade, or any other cold drink with, will keep you free from dyspepsia, colic, diarrhœa, and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by J. G. B. Siegert & Sohn.

Each Germicide supplies over 80 gallons of Platt's chlorides into and through the drainage system every month. Constant and sure protection. Inspected and filled monthly. Cheapest and best. Address only The Germicide Co., 305 Wabash-av.

Landborg's Perfume, Edenia.
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2 Fine Persian Whole Carpets for	$135,	formerly $275
1 Khorassan	165,	formerly 300
2 India	100,	formerly 175
1 India	85,	formerly 175
1 Turkish	65,	formerly 135
1 Camel's Hair Hall Rug	60,	formerly 125
2 Daghistan Hall Rugs	60,	formerly 125

A good assortment of smaller sizes, suitable for hearths, doors, &c., at proportionately low prices, comprising antique and new Daghistan, Moorish, Persian, and Turkish manufactures.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labeled thus:

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CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Ohio Democrats Still Very Sore Over Their Defeat of a Week Ago.

Secretary McPherson Predicts a Solid North—Gen. Black's Desperate Methods.

Oglesby Denounces the Chicago Frauds—Rousing Republican Meetings Throughout the West.

OHIO.

THE DEMOCRATS STILL VERY SORE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Democrats are still very sore over the election, and charge their discomfiture to the United States Deputy Marshals. It seems very absurb, but they claim with all seriousness that many Democrats were intimidated and prevented from casting their ballots by negroes wearing United States Marshals' badges. As negroes were appointed to serve as deputies in precincts where the voters are largely colored men, and were there to watch for strange colored men, it is hard to see how old and respected Democrats could have been thrown much against them, as is alleged. The Democratic leaders, although unable to cite particular instances persist in declaring that such was the case. Today at a meeting of Democratic lawyers at the Gibson House a committee was appointed to ascertain the names of all men arrested by United States Marshals or upon writs issued by United States Commissioners, and investigate the merits of each case and arrange for the giving of bail and also provide for the obtaining and assigning counsel to defend such persons as have meritorious defense, and to arrange for the arrest and prosecution of all such offenders in the State courts who may have been guilty of infractions of the law. C. W. Baker, E. W. Kittredge, John E. Healy, Edgar M. Johnson, and William M. Ramsey were appointed an advisory committee to act with the board, and also to institute such civil suits for damages against United States Marshal Wright or other persons as may be deemed proper by them, or by the Committee of Investigation. At a later hour, at a meeting which was attended by about forty Democratic businessmen, this action was indorsed, and promises were made of assistance. Republicans smile at these proceedings, and say the purpose of it is to divert attention from the prosecution of repeaters and thugs who were brought here by the Democrats from all parts of the country.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF CARRYING EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Secretary McPherson of the Republican Congressional Committee was at his desk this morning full of confidence in Republican victory after his recent visit to New York. "We shall carry New York," he says, "by a handsome majority, and Connecticut and New Jersey as well. Indiana is ours, and I think we shall carry West Virginia in November too." It is very evident that the Republican National Committee expects to carry every Northern State from Maine to California, and that they have strong hopes of West Virginia, and considerable hope of Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. McPherson fixed the Republican plurality in New York at from 40,000 to 50,000.

Maj. Gaines, President of the West Virginia Republican Association in this city, who has just returned from West Virginia, says he thinks the Republicans have a good chance of carrying that State in November. He claims that the Republicans have made large gains throughout the State on the tariff issue.

ACTIVE WORK BY CABINET OFFICERS.

The cry that the Administration is doing nothing to aid the Republican ticket will now be stopped. Secretary Gresham left last night for New York, and made his first appearance upon the stump at the great meeting in Wall street today. He will proceed to Indiana, and will be engaged in the canvass until election-day. Secretary Lincoln starts tonight for the West. Secretary Chandler is now engaged in the canvass in New England. Secretary Teller is in Colorado in the interest of the Republican party. It is said that Attorney-General Brewster contemplates making one or two speeches during the month. In addition to the Cabinet officers, the heads of some of the most important bureaus of the Government have long been doing active and enthusiastic work for the party.

OGLESBY AT LINCOLN.

FLAG PRESENTATION—UNCLE DICK ON THE CHICAGO FRAUDS.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A grand Republican rally was held here this evening, the leading feature of which was the presentation of an elegant and costly silk flag to the Republican Club by the ladies of Lincoln. The Hon. E. D. Blinn made the presentation speech, and was answered, on behalf of the club, by Joseph Hodnett. Mrs. Gov. Oglesby presented the flag to the representative of the club amid the cheers of over 3,000 people. On the conclusion of the ceremonies Gov. Oglesby made a short speech, in which he dwelt on the importance of a free and honest ballot and the disgraceful manner in which the voting-places of Chicago have been located. In the course of his remarks the speaker said that if they thought he could be defeated by any such intimidation and ballot-box stuffing they would find that they had waked up the wrong passenger.

FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

GEN. J. C. BLACK'S SHAMELESS CONDUCT SINCE HE JOINED THE DEMOCRATS.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Gen. J. C. Black does not show himself upon the stump in this district but he weakens his cause. His appearance at Paris and Danville with that famous old Rebel, Gov. Hubbard of Texas, disgusted every Union soldier who was present. Black is posing before the district as the soldiers' candidate and the soldiers' friend. Hubbard did all in his power to destroy the Union, to perpetuate slavery, and to kill off these very men whose votes Black is after; and he expects to get them by bringing Hubbard into the district to denounce Cannon and tell the veterans to vote for Black. Saturday the people of this county were called upon to witness a scene still more repulsive. Carter Harrison was at Champaign, and the roughs were with him. The crowds which gathered at the saloons were immense, and almost blockaded the streets in front of them. Fights were an every five minutes' occurrence. The drunken mob held high carnival late into the night and then fell into gutters, wandered into alleys, crowded behind boxes, and went to sleep. The great porch west of the Doane House at the depot was one mass of intoxicated humanity, lying thickly and promiscuously about. The depot platforms were but little better. Many of these persons were too helpless to get upon their trains and remained all night. Some of them were still in the city yesterday. Such terrible debauchery was never before seen in Champaign. But it was a fit ending to this event in which Carter Harrison was the royal high boss and to whom Gen. Black played only second fiddle.

Some people deny Harrison's, or Black's responsibility for all this dissipation, but the decent people of the county had their eyes opened to the character of the following of these two men. Union soldiers who heard Harrison's shameful utterances applauded by the same crowd who became enthusiastic over Black's tributes to Democracy and his denunciation of everything Republican were awakened to the fact that in following Black they had been led into the wrong crowd.

The Democratic press of the district is industriously explaining why Gen. Black charged $25 for his speech at the Sidney reunion, but their excuses have only led to further investigation, which shows that it has been his custom to demand the most exorbitant fees from individual soldiers who have sought his services in any capacity. When Gen. Black made his military record he was a Republican. Disappointment in officehunting led him into the Democratic fold, and since 1866 he has been an avowed Democrat. When he changed politics he swapped friends, and he has worked more industriously for Democracy and the destruction of all that was accomplished by the War than he ever did for Republicanism or for his country on the field of battle. He has supported every Democrat who has been nominated for office in the Nation, State, and district, and opposed every Republican candidate, notwithstanding the Republican candidates may be soldiers and the Democratic candidates Copperheads. He lauds Carter Harrison to the skies and ridicules grand old Dick Oglesby. He gives a cordial support to Tom Hendricks and abuses John A. Logan. The soldiers of the district are beginning to understand him, and from this on it may be safely said that the private notes he is secretly sending out to them will fail in every instance to bring back the pledge of a vote which he asks.

The Democratic organs of the district are vehemently demanding the withdrawal of Jones, the Greenbacker, and assert that if he remains upon the track he alone will be responsible for Black's defeat. The organs know Jones will stick, and they are simply preparing the way to let themselves down easy when their final defeat comes in November.

THE PRAIRIE STATE.

CONGRESSMAN HITT AT BAILEYVILLE.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Blaine and Logan Club went to Baileyville today, where a big Republican meeting was held, addresses being made by Congressman Hitt and Senator Rice. There were delegations present from Forreston and other towns.

A GRAND EVENT AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Wednesday delegations from the various towns in the vicinity will form at the court-house square to escort Senator Shelby M. Cullom, the Hon. R. R. Hitt, and other distinguished guests to the fair-grounds. There will be speaking, music, etc., from the stand at the fair-grounds, and in the evening a monster torchlight procession, bonfires, and illumination of the entire city, with a grand display of fireworks. Marching clubs from Janesville and Beloit, Wis., Woodstock, Harvard, Warren, Freeport, Pecatonica, Winnebago, Cherry Valley, Belvidere, Flora, Marengo, Elgin, Rockton, Roscoe, Durand, and other towns will participate.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 20.—[Special.]—The Republican rally at this place Wednesday promises to be a monster demonstration. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, Gov. Hamilton, Congressman J. G. Cannon, the Hon. Thomas Cratty, and the Hon. Charles Strattan are all billed to speak. In the evening there will be a pyrotechnic display and a torchlight procession. The country for twenty-five miles around is making arrangements to be present.

A GREENBACK CANDIDATE THROWS OFF HIS MASK.

The announcement is made that W. W. Jones, the Greenbackers' candidate for Congressman in the Fifteenth Congressional District, has withdrawn from the field in favor of Gen. J. C. Black, the Democratic candidate. His action will probably throw several hundred votes to Black, but Cannon has too strong a majority in the district to be defeated by the fusion.

A REMARKABLE MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.—The largest political meeting in this town for ten years was held here today by the Republicans. In the morning a monster procession paraded the streets. Afternoon and night meetings were largely attended.

AN IMMENSE RALLY AT LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The grandest rally and torchlight procession of the season in the southern portion of Illinois will be held at Litchfield the 29th of October, at which time Senator Cullom, Gen. A. J. Smith, Gen. Rinaker, Col. Dwyer, and other speakers will be present.

A PROHIBITION FIZZLE.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—What was to have been a grand rally of the Prohibitionists at this place today was a complete failure. Hobbs, their candidate for Governor, was escorted by a couple of the faithful to the court-house park, where he delivered a harangue to not over 150 persons.

A QUEER WAY TO WIN GERMAN SUPPORT.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—S. Z. Landes, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, today entered suit against Gotlieb Weaver, a prominent German Republican and an old soldier boy, for $1,000, for repeating a statement made against him by Capt. Ed Harlan, a Democratic orator. The reason for Mr. Weaver being selected is supposed to be because the Democrats are just now very bitter against the Germans because they went back on them in Ohio.

RALLY AT VANDALIA.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Hon. J. C. McQuigg addressed a large and enthusiastic Blaine and Logan meeting tonight in the court-house yard. Many Democrats were convinced that a protective tariff was the best for both the producer and consumer. The Hon. E. E. Copperthwait also delivered an eloquent address.

A BIG TURNOUT AT ASSUMPTION.

ASSUMPTION, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The biggest rally that has occurred this season took place here today, the Republicans turning out to the number of nearly 3,000.

A FLAT FAILURE.

MORRISONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Democrats of this neighborhood put forth every effort to hold a grand meeting this afternoon and evening. The meeting was not a success in any way, and its originators are thoroughly disgusted.

LEMONT REPUBLICANS.

LEMONT, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic Republican rally was held here tonight, in which from 400 to 500 people participated. The orators of the evening were the Hon. R. W. Dunham and Messrs. Cahill, McGrath, and Funk of Chicago, all of whom were enthusiastically received. Although the town has without exception given the Democrats from 300 to 400 majority, numerous accessions continue to be made from the Democratic ranks, and the Republicans have every reason to be confident of victory.

PREPARING FOR A GRAND RALLY.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this place are making arrangement for a grand rally, to include both a day and a night meeting Wednesday, the 29th inst. Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. John I. Rinaker, Gen. A. J. Smith, City Auditor of St. Louis, and the Hon. H. J. Hamlin, candidate for Congress in this district, will be the speakers.

M. C. QUINN AT OTTAWA.

ATLANTA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Hon. M. C. Quinn addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican rally in this city tonight. Our Irish-American citizens turned out, and all were well pleased with the able and earnest address.

THE BUTLER CANARD.

A STATEMENT FROM COL. DRINKWATER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The absurd rumor published in the Boston *Herald*, New York *Times*, Boston *Globe*, and other Democratic papers to the effect that Butler's campaign expenses were being paid by the Republican National Committee causes much merriment today among well-informed people. In an interview with Col. Drinkwater, Chairman of the Massachusetts People's Party State Committee, he said he had met "Gen." W. H. Parsons, Chairman of the National Greenback Labor Committee of Maryland. He was, as the *Herald* puts it, "an ardent Butler man—very." "Knowing that before the close of the campaign he would turn up as he did," Col. Drinkwater said, "we took care that his 'thirstiness' was not attended to. He and his coworker, Mr. Lee Crandall of Washington, whom the Republican Committee last year brought into Massachusetts at some considerable expense to prevent the Greenback element in this State from supporting Gen. Butler—with an unsatisfactory result, by the way—and I imagine that the National Democratic Committee will find him an equally poor investment—are at their old tricks again in this campaign and, as I understood Mr. Crandall had 'repudiated' Butler a week ago, I was somewhat surprised Parsons had not done so sooner. As to Plympton's referring Parsons to the Republican Committee I know nothing and believe nothing of it. Gen. Parsons claimed to be able to transfer the Electoral vote of Maryland by a fusion of Republicans and Butler men. As he did not get what he asked or anything from us he, of course, carried his goods to the market that needed them. I wish the Cleveland men joy of their bargain."

"How much truth is there, Col. Drinkwater, in the statement that Gen. Butler's campaign funds come from Republican sources?"

"As much as in any other campaign lie—as much, for instance, as that they come from the old-line Democrats, or that the old-liners contributed to the success of the Butler campaigns in Massachusetts the last few years. It is too thin to require contradiction."

THE MARYLAND BUTLER MEN DENOUNCE PARSONS AS AN ADVENTURER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Butler State Council of Maryland held a special session tonight to take action in reference to the Parsons affair. They adopted resolutions to the effect that, as one Gen. W. H. Parsons, a self-appointed committee of one, pretending to have found that Gen. Butler is a traitor to the cause he professes to represent, and as Parsons was allowed to make a full statement of his alleged "find" before the Central Butler Club and the State Central Committee, and as these bodies believed Parsons to be an unprincipled adventurer and an emissary of the Cleveland party, the Butler State Council of Maryland declares "that in view of the damaging reports now being circulated, we deny that there is any defection in our ranks, and we will stand by Gen. Butler, though the heavens fall." Six weeks ago Gen. Parsons, accompanied by a friend, called on the Maryland Republican Committee and demanded one-third of the Electors and one-third of the campaign fund. They told him the Electors were chosen in district conventions, that to cause them to retire would create a bolt in the Republican party of more than one-third, and advised Gen. Parsons to name a separate ticket, and if he had, as he claimed, 18,000 Greenback labormen, they could do more in that way to compass the defeat of Cleveland than any other way. Parsons then said he would be content with the money to run the campaign, but the Republicans said they had but little money, and not a cent to spare. Parsons asked for a further consideration, and in the meantime the Republicans learned that he had no authority to bargain away any man's support, and on his next visit the Republicans declined to have anything to do with him, and expressed the opinion that he was a crank or adventurer and probably both.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT REPUBLICANS HAVE A GOOD TIME.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—This has been a grand day and night for the Republicans of Davenport and surrounding towns on both sides of the Mississippi River. An afternoon meeting was held on the court-house square for the benefit of people from the country who could not remain for the night demonstration. A large and enthusiastic crowd was addressed by the Hon. Marcus Kavanaugh of Des Moines. He was followed by Senator Allison, who made one of his happiest and strongest addresses. Senator Allison said he had known Blaine since 21 years of age, when both took their seats in the House of Representatives. He had known Blaine personally since that time, and he knew him to be an honest man in both public and private life. The display arranged for this evening was grander than anything witnessed in Eastern Iowa this campaign, but it was not fully carried out. At 11:30 o'clock the streets and buildings of the city were beautifull illuminated, and 2,500 uniformed men with torches were falling into line. The procession was to start at 8, but at that hour the rain began falling in torrents, and the throngs upon the streets scattered. In half an hour the rain ceased, and 1,500 uniformed men braved the mud and went over the line of march.

JAMES F. WILSON AT DECORAH.

DECORAH, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The largest political gathering ever held in the northeast corner of the State was held here today. Senator James F. Wilson was the chief speaker, and his address was mainly a review of the doctrines taught by Carlisle in his meeting in this city Oct. 11. Republicans waxed fat and Democrats shrank into wonted leanness as point after point he followed the speaker and exposed the hollowness of Carlisle's plea for Democratic supremacy. This evening a grand torchlight procession took place—the biggest demonstration of the kind ever seen here—and another large meeting took place, addressed by the Hon. L. E. Fellows of Lansing, Ia., and ex-Representative Deering of Mitchell County.

A DEMOCRAT STUMPING FOR BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Hon. B. T. Brown, a member of the Fifteenth General Assembly, a farmer of this county and a life-long Democrat, is on the stump almost daily for Blaine and Logan, addressing large crowds eager to hear the reasons given for the change. He frankly says the impelling motive is prohibition. He is a very eloquent and able man, and is making a lively stir among his old political associates. He holds that the Republican is the party of progress, and he joins it with voice and ballot, confident that it will be victorious and that the country will be prospered by Republican administration.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 8,000.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 18.—There is little change in the situation today, the Democratic majority still lingering near 3,000. The Republicans are happy over their magnificent gains, both in the State at large and Legislature. In 1880 the Democrats polled 57,931 votes and the Republicans 46,243. Tuesday the Republicans polled 73,000 and the Democrats 76,000 votes. In other words, the Democratic vote increased 18,000 and the Republican vote over 26,000, which gives a Republican net gain of 8,000. One of the most interesting features of the election is the fact that in those counties where the ex-Confederate soldiers are most numerous the Republican gains are largest. In Randolph, where the first Rebel company of the State was raised, the gain is over 500. In Barbour, where the first land battle of the War was fought, the gain is 200. In Kanawha, Fayette, Putnam, Lincoln, and Green Brier Counties, where Jenkins, the Rebel guerrilla, was received and feasted, the gains are in the thousands. In Harrison County, "Stonewall" Jackson's home, the gain is 200.

WISCONSIN.

TWO RALLIES AT RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Tonight both the Republicans and Democrats held political demonstrations in this city. Col. James H. Howe of Kenosha addressed about 2,000 Republicans, and made a telling speech on the tariff question. The Democrats were addressed by the Hon. George W. Julian of Indiana, ex-Senator Doolittle, and Edwin White Moore, an Indedendent-Republican.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Republican nominee in the First Assembly District of Manitowoc County is Riley Aleson. Dr. J. R. Currens is the nominee in the Second District.

GENERAL NOTES.

INTERESTING MEETINGS AT ST. IGNACE.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A series of political meetings is being held here which will prove very interesting. The Democratic nominee for Congress from this district, the Hon. John Powers, spoke Thursday evening, and Judge Charles R. Brown spoke Friday evening, and Saturday Mr. Powers spoke in answer to Mr. Brown. Tonight Judge Brown spoke. A great amount of enthusiasm has been manifested by both parties. The principal topics under discussion are protection to American citizens abroad and on the tariff.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The political parties were both represented here today by able speakers. There were no new issues presented by either side. This county is claimed by both sides by from 200 to 500 majority. The tariff question is supposed to be gaining votes for the Readjuster-Republican party.

NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONISTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Prohibition party of North Carolina has called a convention to meet tomorrow afternoon at the State Exposition to nominate an Electoral ticket.

A REPUBLICAN JUBILATION AT HASTINGS, MICH.

HASTINGS, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Fully 5,000 Republicans listened to Moody Boynton. The speaker was compelled to speak in the open air, as our hall would not hold one-quarter of the eager crowd.

Third Massachusetts District—E. B. Loring, People's party.

Sixth New York District—Frederick B. House, Republican.

Tenth New York District—Bernard Biglin, Republican.

Thirteenth New York District—Ashbel P. Fitch, Republican.

Fourteenth New York District—Edward P. McAlpin of Sing Sing, Republican.

BEN HOP LEE'S FIRST PAPERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Ben Hop Lee, formerly of Canton, China, applied to Clerk Bill of the United States Court this morning for first papers of citizenship. Lee is a smart-looking well-dressed Mongolian. He said that he was 27 years of age, and had been in America eight years, five of which he was in the linen-cleaning business in San Francisco, Cal., and for the last three years in Ohio. He leaves this week for China, and will return in March and take up a permanent residence in Cleveland. Deputy-Clerk Charles Bill issued embryo Citizen Lee's first papers, in which he declared his intention to forever renounce all allegiance and fidelity to all foreign Powers, and particularly to that of Tsang Tsee, Emperor of China.

THE RAILROADS.

Serious Trouble Brewing Between the Roads Forming the Tripartite Combination.

The Colorado-Utah Traffic Agreement Adopted by Roads East of the Missouri.

A New Fast Freight Line Connecting Chicago with New England—The Eastern Passenger War.

The Northwestern Forced Out of the Tripartite Combination.

New tariffs were issued yesterday by the Western Trunk-Line Association which indicate serious troubles between the roads forming the tripartite combination. The tariffs heretofore issued were for five roads—Union Pacific, Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wabash, and Northwestern, and were signed by Commissioner Vining. On the new tariffs the Northwestern is omitted, and Mr. Vining's name does not appear upon them. They are simply signed by the General Freight Agents of the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Wabash. This confirms the statement made in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago that the Northwestern would be forced out of the tripartite combination because it insisted upon refusing to report its Sioux City & Pacific business to the association as per agreement, and persisted not only in asking its full proportion from the pool, but also secured independently all the business it could for its Sioux City & Pacific line. It is understood that Commissioner Vining refused to issue the new tariff without including the Northwestern, on the ground that the tripartite contract provides certain rules for the arbitration of difficulties between the roads in the combination, and that he would have to violate those rules if he issued the tariffs with the Northwestern left out. The position taken by the four roads will force the Northwestern, if it does not desire to withdraw voluntarily from the association, to bring the matter into the courts and test the legality and force of the tripartite contract.

Adoption of the Colorado-Utah Traffic Agreement by the Roads East of the Missouri.

The General Managers of the roads interested in the Utah and Colorado traffic east of the Missouri River held a meeting yesterday at the office of Commissioner Midgley to consider and adopt the plan for pooling the business prepared by Commissioner Midgley and Arbitrator Tucker. The plan presented is quite similar to the pooling agreement of the Southwestern Railway Association. It provides for a gross money pool. The proposed agreement was adopted after making some amendments. There was some discussion regarding the territory to be pooled. The old Colorado pool extended only from Sioux City to St. Louis and from Chicago to Missouri River points. It was thought that the new pool should cover a wider field, and it was agreed that it should cover the territory between Chicago and the Missouri River and from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Cairo. Mr. J. F. Tucker was elected permanent arbitrator, to whom all matters of dispute are to be referred. Mr. Midgley was elected Commissioner at a previous meeting. The new pool east of the Missouri River will be known as the Colorado-Utah Traffic Association. The pools west of the river will be known as the Colorado & Utah Pool Association, with Mr. Tucker as arbitrator and Mr. George H. Daniels as Commissioner. Mr. Tucker will fix the percentages of the pools east and west of the river in accordance with the original resolution. As already reported, the pools are to continue in effect until Jan. 1, 1885, after which new agreements will have to be made if a continuation of the pools is desired.

Important Action of the Joint Executive Committee Regarding Eastern Freight Matters.

The proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee, held in New York Oct. 14, have just been promulgated by Commissioner Fink. Various matters of more than ordinary interest were discussed and acted upon. Regarding actual weights of highwines, the Assistant Commissioner said that highwines were coming forward from some points in the West largely underbilled in weight, and that, although an agreement exists providing that all such shipments shall be weighed at destination, and reports are regularly sent to Mr. Fink's office, showing the corrections in weights made at any point of delivery by the parties to such agreement, he did not think sufficient care had been taken in weighing at destination, and there was no doubt that some shipments entirely escaped correction. It was agreed that the trunklines should give renewed instructions to their agents at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the accurate weighing of all shipments of spirits and the collection of freight on actual weight. The following resolution was also unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Commissioner is requested to bring to the attention of Western roads the question of weights on shipments of spirits, with the view of having such shipments weighed at the point of origin and billed at actual weights.

Letters from Messrs. Ledyard and Reeve were read, referring to the necessity for reduced rates from Detroit to the seaboard on lumber from the Saginaw Valley, when shipped via all rail, on account of the low rates via Tonawanda. The committee agreed that the following rates might be applied on said traffic, taking effect Nov. 1, 1884: From Detroit to New York, 25 cents per 100 pounds; to Boston, 28 cents.

It having been reported that rail-and-lake west-bound rates had not been restored Oct. 1, the following dispatch was sent to the General Managers of the various lake lines:

The 1st of October through all-rail rates from New York westwardly were restored and agreed to be maintained. It being reported that this order is not being applied to or regarded by the lake lines, you are earnestly requested to observe and enforce the tariff rail-and-lake rates, and endeavor by pool or otherwise to adopt such plans among yourselves as will maintain them. The companies represented by the signers hereto cannot share in any concessions on seaboard traffic leaving starting points on or after Oct. 1.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that in several instances of recent occurrence the tariff rate or classification had been reduced by the independent action of some one of the roads without previous consultation with the other parties interested. Mr. Blanchard said that such action was subversive of all agreements for the maintenance of uniform rates and classifications. Mr. Hayden said there were established rules of procedure which were intended to afford protection to all the roads; and he moved that the Commissioner be requested to call the attention of the members of the Joint Executive Committee to the importance of observing the rules of organization, which motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman asked the views of the committee as to whether it would be expedient to discontinue the examination of vouchers in the Commissioner's office. The committee was unanimous in its opinion that no change should be made in the present system of examination.

A letter from Mr. C. H. Gibson of Boston referring to the clause used in bills of lading of some of the lines, providing that the carriers shall have the benefit of any insurance effected on property carried, was read. The Commissioner was requested to furnish a copy of Mr. Gibson's letter to each of the trunk lines interested, and also to the Chairman of the Permanent Classification Committee, to which the subject of uniform bills of lading, etc., was referred at the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee, held Jan. 11, 1884.

The Baltimore & Ohio Likely to Have the Same Difficulty with the Illinois Central as It Has with the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Charles Smith, Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio, is to hold a conference with President Clarke of the Illinois Central today in regard to a renewal of the arrangement by which the Baltimore & Ohio gains an entrance into this city from Grand Crossing, where its own line terminates. The old agreement between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Illinois Central expires Dec. 1, and it is understood that the Illinois Central will not permit the Baltimore & Ohio to use its tracks after that date unless some new agreement is previously made. It is stated that there is considerable disagreement between the two companies regarding the terms of the old agreement. The Illinois Central is understood to take the ground that the agreement absolutely terminates Dec. 1, while the Baltimore contends it is a perpetual contract. It is believed that in case there should be no new agreement between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Illinois Central the latter will apply the same rule as regards Baltimore & Ohio trains as has been applied by the Pennsylvania between Baltimore and New York and shut the Baltimore & Ohio out of Chicago. This would place the latter in an awkward position, as it could not well get along without coming any nearer to the city than Grand Crossing or South Chicago. The Baltimore & Ohio might gain an entrance by the Western Indiana, but it is by no means certain that it can obtain the unanimous consent of the five roads owning the Western Indiana. Four of the roads—the Wabash, Grand Trunk, Eastern Illinois, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—have no objection to giving the Baltimore & Ohio an entrance into the city over the Western Indiana, but it is probable that the Chicago & Atlantic, which is a direct competitor with the Baltimore & Ohio, will object. In that case the Baltimore & Ohio would be compelled to sue out an injunction against the Illinois Central to prevent that company from forbidding its trains to run over its tracks, as it has done in the Pennsylvania case.

The Eastern Passenger War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Erie issued an order today announcing that tomorrow it will meet the reduced rates of the New York Central and the West Shore Roads.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will, it is said, be obliged to follow suit, and a very decided step in the progress of the war will thus be taken. "Mark my words," said a prominent official of the Wabash & St. Louis Railway, "you will see tickets selling at $5 each to Chicago. The end of this thing is not yet."

At the chief offices of the different roads no information of the slightest value could be obtained—not even would the officials say whether the above announcement was true or not. At Commissioner Fink's it was said his position at present is one of masterly inactivity. Ticket brokers report business brisk. Prices to Chicago are $15; to Buffalo, $4.65.

The *Evening Post* says: "It was reported and believed that the West Shore has contracted to take grain from Chicago to New York at seven cents per bushel. There seems no prospect of an immediate improvement in the war on passenger rates either between New York and Chicago or west of the latter point. As far as the war in rates between the trunk lines east of Chicago is concerned it seems to be coupled with a purpose to break down all prices in order to get possession of certain stocks."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20.—Notice was sent by E. J. Richards, Passenger Agent of the New York Central, to General Passenger Agent Wood today, to the effect that the cut in rates forced the Central to reduce the first-class fare to Chicago to $16.50 and second-class to $14; first-class to Cincinnati $15 and second-class $14; first-class to St. Louis $19 and second-class $16.50. He asked what the Pennsylvania would do and was answered no change would be made at present.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.—Today the various roads are seemingly afraid to take any steps likely to make matters worse. The Erie, after a consultation with the West Shore, agreed to make a rate of $15 to Chicago, and this, it is understood, will be agreed to by the Lackawanna. Efforts were made to induce the West Shore to agree to a $16 rate, but as this was unsuccessful the Erie reduced its rate to $15. The West Shore announces that for the present this rate will be adhered to.

General Passenger Agent Abbott of the Erie said today that his road would meet the New York Central and West Shore Roads on rates this side of Buffalo, and that all lines would shortly make reductions on emigrant rates as far as Buffalo. It is expected that the West Shore will make further reductions in a few days. Pennsylvania retains schedule rates.

Important Judicial Decisions.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Decisions in several important railroad suits were rendered in the United States Court today. The cases of the State against Whitworth, trustee, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, and the Nashville & Decatur Railroads, involving a mandamus to compel the assessment of the stock of individual owners for eighteen years' back taxes, were decided in favor of the defendants. The two suits involved over $350,000, and the decision is expected to have the effect of advancing the price of the stock. In the suit of the Southern Pullman-Car Company the demurrer of the defendant was sustained and the counties through which the cars run are enjoined from collecting privilege taxes from the company. The court held that cars run exclusively in the State could be taxed, but where they run through a State they cannot be so taxed, as it would have the effect of interfering with inter-State commerce. In the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company vs. the Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, in which the complainants pray for an injunction, preventing the State Board from accepting the Assessors' returns against the companies, the court considered the application premature, and denied the injunction.

The Ontario National Fast Freight Line.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The *Journal* says that a new fast freight line, to be called the "Ontario National Line," is about to be organized via the Central Vermont, Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, the Michigan Central, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other railroads. This will place the Michigan Central and its various leased lines as well as the other large Western roads mentioned in direct connection with Northern New England and give access to a large territory in Canada, embracing Waterloo, Magog, Sherbrooke, Portland, Me., and Quebec, via the Quebec Central Railway, connecting with the Intercolonial Railway for the lower provinces.

Alleged Rate-Cutting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—It is asserted that all roads running to Kansas City have been selling tickets from here to that point at $5.50 for several days, and it is stated tonight that the Wabash and the Chicago & Alton are selling still lower. This is a cut of $3.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Canadian Pacific Railway management took over from the contractors yesterday the portion of the line from Sudbury Junction, fifty-nine miles.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought here two car-loads of European emigrants, and the Chicago & Grand Trunk, from Oct. 9 to date, brought here twenty-nine car-loads. Nearly all of them were bound for points in the West and Northwest.

Mr. S. W. Cummings, General Passenger Agent of the Central Vermont Railway, was in the city and had a lengthy conference with Mr. George B. Reeve, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk. It is understood that the conference had reference to the through-passenger traffic between Chicago and Boston via the Central Vermont Line.

Mr. H. C. Barlow, General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, gives notice to connecting lines that he is advised by the Mexican Central Railway that all freight consigned to Ministero de Fomento (the name of a department in the Mexican Government), or to any other department of the Mexican Government, must be prepaid to El Paso, as that company will not advance charges on freight consigned to any department of the Government.

Rumors were current yesterday that Mr. J. A. Grier, late General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railway, is to be appointed Traffic Manager of the Erie Railway. If there is any truth in the report it would indicate that Mr. R. C. Vilas, the present Traffic Manager of the company, will either resign his position when Mr. John King assumes the Presidency of that road next month or that Mr. Vilas will be promoted to a higher position, probably the one which will be vacated by Mr. Blanchard.

Mr. H. Bromley, General Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Jackson, Mich., having been placed in charge of the pine lumber and salt traffic on the Lake Shore or coming from connecting lines at Toledo, Detroit, and all stations West, except Chicago and suburbs, connecting roads are requested to address all communications to Mr. Bromley in regard to rates on pine lumber, lath, and shingles, and salt from all stations named above, including through rates from points in Michigan north of the Lake Shore Road. All correspondence in regard to rates on pine lumber, lath, shingles, and salt from points east of Toledo, and on hardwood lumber from any point east of South Chicago should be addressed to the General Freight Agent's office at Cleveland. All communications regarding rates on those articles from Chicago, Englewood, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago should be sent to C. M. Gray, Assistant General Freight Agent, at Chicago, as heretofore.

The report that an agreement had been signed for the use of the Pittsburg & Western tracks into Pittsburg from Sharpsburg by the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Road, and that papers had also been executed for the purchase of property on Smoky Island for depot and yard purposes, was strictly true, but the agreements were provisional and the contracting company has three months in which to make up its mind whether to go ahead with the deal or not, all denials to the contrary notwithstanding. The Lehigh Valley people are the parties in interest, though represented by outsiders.

Somebody is deluded in the matter of the indebtedness of the Wabash to the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago. The receiver has asked the court to authorize him to pay $8,500 interest due the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago on that part of the line between Peru and Indianapolis. It is apparently forgotten that the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago has also guaranteed the interest on that portion of the road north of Peru leased by the Wabash, and the total amount of defaulted interest due the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago from the Wabash was, Oct. 1, about $150,000. The bondholders are clamoring for their money, and an interesting time is in store.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, in anticipation of the completion of their new line from Chippewa Falls to St. Paul, has asked the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to make arrangements with them for through business between St. Paul and Chicago. There is in existence now an arrangement between the two roads for through business between all the northern and northwestern points on the Wisconsin Central Road and Chicago. There is no doubt that the St. Paul will make the arrangements, for while the Central will be to some extent a competitor, yet such an arrangement will be far more profitable for the St. Paul than to have the Central Road in St. Paul as an enemy.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, threatening weather and rain, with probable snow in the northern portion, winds generally northerly, with severe gales and local storms, decided fall in temperature, being greater in the southern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, threatening weather and rain, probably snow in the northern portion, winds generally northerly, with severe local storms, decided fall in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, threatening weather and rain, brisk northerly winds, lower temperature, except nearly stationary in the northern portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall, last 24 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.27	58	S. W.	Clear.	
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.25	70	E.	Clear.	
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.00	63		Cloudy.	*
Galveston	30.14	73	S. E.	Clear.	
New Orleans	30.19	73		Clear.	.01
Shreveport, La.	30.18	72		Clear.	
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.31	64	S. E.	Clear.	
Indianapolis	30.23	64	S. E.	Clear.	
Louisville	30.27	67	S. E.	Clear.	
Memphis	30.25	70	S. E.	Fair.	
Nashville	30.29	71	S.	Clear.	
Pittsburg	30.32	58	N.	Clear.	
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.27	52	S.	Clear.	
Cleveland	30.25	58	S. E.	Clear.	
Detroit	30.24	56	S.	Clear.	
Erie	30.26	58	S.	Clear.	
Oswego	30.26	56	S. W.	Clear.	
Port Huron	30.18	54	S.	Clear.	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.28	50	S. W.	Clear.	
Sandusky	30.25	59	S. W.	Clear.	
Toledo	30.21	58	S.	Clear.	
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.20	48	E.	Fair.	
Chicago	30.13	60		Clear.	
Duluth	30.28	35	N.	Lt. rain.	.18
Escanaba	30.17	39	N.	H. rain.	.22
Grand Haven	30.08	55		Clear.	
Marquette	30.26	37	E.	H. rain.	.30
Milwaukee	30.07	55	N. E.	Cloudy.	
Mackinaw	30.21	48	E.	Cloudy.	.05
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.24	68	S.	Clear.	
Davenport	30.05	56	S. W.	Cloudy.	.02
Des Moines	30.00	47	N. W.	Thr'g.	.25
Keokuk	30.11	65	S. W.	Lt. rain.	.15
La Crosse	30.03	49	N.	Lt. rain.	.35
St. Louis	30.18	69	S.	Clear.	
St. Paul	30.13	40	N.	Lt. rain.	.42
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	66	S.	Clear.	
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.10	56	N. W.	Cloudy.	1.25
Omaha	30.21	45	N.	Cloudy.	.01
Yankton	30.27	38	N.	Cloudy.	
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.36	35		Clear.	
Fort Buford	30.35	33	S. E.	Cloudy.	
St. Vincent, Minn	30.33	32		Clear.	
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.18	32	N.	Cloudy.	
Deadwood	30.22	32	N. E.	Cloudy.	.08
Fort Custer	30.33	37		Clear.	
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.15	42	N.	Cloudy.	
North Platte	30.37	43	N.	Cloudy.	
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	30.37	36	N. W.	Hazy.	
P. A. Landing	30.38	33	N.	Thr'g.	
Kingston	30.27	52	N. E.	Fair.	
Medicine Hat	30.09	37		Clear.	
Parry Sound	30.27	44	S.	Cloudy.	
Quapelle	30.28	33	S. W.	Clear.	
Minnedosa	30.32	26	S. W.	Clear.	
Saugeen	30.21	50		Clear.	
Calgary	30.46	32		Clear.	
Toronto	30.32	57	N.	Clear.	
Other Points—					
Helena	30.36	45	W.	Clear.	
Huron, Dak.	30.33	33	N.	Cloudy.	.04
Los Animas	30.12	41	E.	Cloudy.	.15
Little Rock	30.20	70	S. E.	Clear.	
Salt Lake	30.19	50		Fair.	
Stockton	30.03	70	S. E.	Clear.	

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Dir.	V.	Rain.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.161	55.0	74	S. W.	9		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.194	68.5	62	S. W.	10		Clear.
1:18 p. m.	30.126	73.2	51	S. W.	11		Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.123	69.4	66	S.	5		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.088	65.3	70	S.	12		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 73.3.
Minimum temperature, 53.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.128.
Mean daily thermometer, 64.6.
Mean daily humidity, 65.

Snow in Dakota and Minnesota.

HURON, Dak., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The first snow of the season fell throughout this section today. The snow was one inch in depth, but is disappearing rapidly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Railroad dispatches received here this evening tell that snow is falling at Huron and Redfield, Dak.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Snow began falling here at noon today, and at 8 o'clock tonight the ground was covered with about three inches, and the storm is still in progress. The temperature is about 32°.

THE TURF.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Brighton Beach races: First race, purse of $250, three-fourths of a mile—Bonnie Lee won, Contessa second, Miss Daly third. Time, 1:19½.

Second race, same prizes, winner to be sold at auction, seven-eighths of a mile—Wandering won, Islette second, Harriet third. Time, 1:30¾.

Third race, purse of $400, handicap, for all ages, one mile—Little Fred won, Royal Arch second, Ligan third. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, purse of $250, seven-eighths of a mile—Greenland won, Strathspey second, Ecuador third. Time, 1:32½.

Fifth race, same prizes, winner to be sold at auction, steeplechase over short course—Odette won by six lengths, Retort second, Krupp Gun third. Time, 2:45.

The Trotter Little Miss Killed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—W. A. Jones of Rushville, Ind., was called home from here by a telegram announcing the killing of his trotter Little Miss by a railroad train. He was negotiating to buy the stallion Ravenwood, giving in part payment Little Miss, who has a record of 2:26, private trial 2:18. Friday he refused $4,000 for her.

MY RETAIL SALES OF
Tansill's Punch
5c Cigar,
On Saturday, Oct. 18th, were
1,150,
Which proves that Smokers demand the best.
WM. M. DALE, Druggist,
N. E. cor. Clark & Madison-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
J. A. HAMLIN .... Lessee
C. D. HESS ....
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
This Week, Wed. and Sat. Matinees.
Engagement of the Renowned
ABBOTT
GRAND OPERA CO.
ABBOTT, FABRINI, TAGLIAPIETRA, BELLINI, CASTLE, CAMPOBELLO, HINDLE, BRODERICK, ANNANDALE, ALLEN, GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
TONIGHT. BOHEMIAN GIRL. Abbott as Arline, Annandale as Queen, Tagliapietra as Count, Castle as Thaddeus.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE. Prices—50c, 75c, $1. MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Emma Abbott as Marguerite. FAUST.
THURSDAY. Three Prima Donnas in MIGNON.
FRIDAY. Special Cast. First time in English. SEMIRAMIDE.
SAT. AFT'N. ABBOTT. Abbott's "Last Rose of Summer." MARTHA.
SAT. NIGHT. Great Cast. The Brilliant Comic Opera, HEART AND HAND.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALATIAL DIME MUSEUMS.
Princely Conceptions of Grand Entertainment for the People! The Bud of Promise Blossomed into the Flower of Success!
South Side Museum, Clark, near Madison. | West Side Museum, Madison, near Halsted.
The ARION SWISS BELL RINGERS and COMIC CONCERT CO.—A Galaxy of Stellar Artists in a Brilliant Setting. COL. SPECK, King of Lilliputs. THE FAT FAMILY OF FAIRFIELD.
Read the daily returns on the voting for Governor at K. & M.'s.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last week of
MISS MARGARET MATHER.
Tonight, Tuesday, Oct. 21, MISS MATHER as Juliet in
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Grand extra matinee tomorrow (Wednesday). Miss Mather's last appearance as Juliana in "The Honeymoon." Wednesday night—"The Hunchback." Thursday—"Leah, the Forsaken." Farewell ... Saturday—"The Lady of Lyons." Saturday night—"Macbeth."
Next week—Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in "Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.
SIEGE OF PARIS.
The Great Buildings and Principal Streets magnified at night by the
Invisible Stereoskiopticon
WITH STARTLING EFFECT.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every evening this week, also matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The comedians,
ROBSON AND CRANE
In Dion Boucicault's great comedy,
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
ROBSON .... as ....
CRANE .... as ....
Next Sunday—Robson and Crane in SHARPS AND FLATS.
Monday, Oct. 27.—Fanny Davenport and Company in "Fedora."

CHICAGO MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
To-night at 8 p. m. The eminent author and comedian
JOHN A. STEVENS,
In the Romantic Idyl,
UNKNOWN,
A RIVER MYSTERY.
Supported by the New York Park Theatre Company. Beautiful scenery. Wonderful transformations. Admission to Theatre and Museum, 25c. Choice seats, 10c.
Grand Ladies' Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

HAVERLY THEATRE,
Monroe-st., near Dearborn.
THIS WEEK ONLY!
With matinee on Saturday. The Romantic Drama,
IN THE RANKS
Supported by Messrs. Brooks and Dickson's Powerful Dramatic Company, and illustrated by ... incomparably beautiful scenery.
Monday, Oct. 27—"CALLED BACK."

NEW DIME MUSEUM,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
FOUR FLOORS OF CURIOSITIES.
Freaks of Nature and Rare Gems of Wonder and Interest. Hourly Stage Performances. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission to all, 10 cts. No charge for seats.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. of Division.
One Week — Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 20, every evening and Saturday and Sunday matinees.
RANCH 10.
SID SMITH as the "JUDGE," and a strong company.
Popular prices, 10c, 20c, 35c, and 50c.
Next Week—THE "WORLD" COMBINATION.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
339 State-st. JO BAYLIES, Proprietor.
Every night at 8. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 p. m. Popular prices.
Baylies' Coterie of World-Renowned
ARTISTIC SPECIALISTS.
Not great! not greater! but the greatest!!!
Oct. 27—Ida Siddons' Co. in Cinderella on Horseback.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison. West Side.
TONIGHT AT 8.
THE HANLONS
In "Le Voyage en Suisse." A Trip to Switzerland. The Coach! The Car! The Inn! Comedy! Pantomime!
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

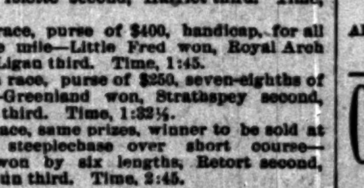
DARWINISM.
The Rev. Thomas Hughes, S. J., of St. Louis, will deliver a Lecture Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, illustrated with Stereopticon Views, at the Union Catholic Library Hall, 204 Dearborn-st. Subject: "The Verdict of Science on the Origin of Life." Admission tickets, 50 cents; season ticket, admitting lady and gentleman to the full series of nine lectures, $2.50.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Commencing Monday, Oct. 20.
HYDE & BEHMAN'S MINSTRELS.
60 .... ARTISTS 60
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

GRENIER'S GARDEN THEATRE.
Grenier's Opera Co. in IOLANTHE. Friday Benefit. 100th performance. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.
GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
Siddons' Female Mastodons, Cinderella on Horseback. 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandecooke Souvenir Co.

STANDARD THEATRE.
All the week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The Romantic Drama,
MASTER AND MAN.



CHICAGO CABLE
Havana 5c Cigar!
Is guaranteed by us pure Havana filler, wrapped with Connecticut Havana-seed wrapper; skillful workmanship. It is equal to the average 10c Cigar.
CENTRAL CITY AGENTS,
BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 Clark-st. Also cor. State & Madison. | RACE BROS., Oyster House, 114 Madison-st.
One to two agents wanted in every town and city. Secure your agency for a good thing.
I. GOLDSMITH & BRO., Manfrs.,
59 & 61 Lake-st. 31, 33, 35 & 37 State-st.

CLEVELAND ...

He Is Attacked ... Albany by a ... Pardon-...

The Assailant's De... He Is Arrested ... in J...

Alleged Rough Treat... Wife by the Go... ous Th...

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct... ...ense excitement was cre... the report that Gov. Cle... ...aulted on the street w... Capitol. He left the Exe... 9 o'clock and was walk... street. When he reached... a man of medium size ... ...er from Lancaster st... "You have killed my wi... Governor. Although ... warded off the blow so ... only grazed his che... ...cessful thrusts were ... man, the Governor ... on his upraised arms. ... assailant darted toward ... under a tree near the ... He was intercepted, ho... H. Houghton, who saw ... to the Governor's rescue. ... returned to the attack ... the latter parried his ... then seized and held him... the Governor resumed ... Dr. Houghton then ... who walked rapidly ... caster street, a ... the corner, where he has ... days, and disappeared wit... shortly after. The Gover... Capitol, and was disposed ... of trivial consequence.

THE CA...

In court the assailant ... Boone of Elmira who ha... Governor for two months ... ...n-law, Byron B. Fairban... for shooting in a crowd ... first met the Govern... was in Elmira in Sept... and promised to consid... in regular order. Ten day... to the Capital, where the ... spoken against a pardon ... Boone declared that eithe... District-Attorney had lied, ... the face" of the one that ... Governor for several days. ... Monday of last week he ... wife. She went into the ... while her husband remaine... in talking with the G... became excited and ... ...ng up, slapped ... cheek. He grasped her by ... seating her beside her ... she fell screaming to th... hysterics. She was carri... since suffering from hyster... tration. Her husband, ... was dying, has threatene... thrust himself in Gov. Cl... week and made himself ver... regarded as a crank by all ... His wife is slowly improving.

POLITICS IN ...

The Republicans in Fi... ing Shape—Veteran ... gan's Visit.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[... une.]—The Irish vote in th... wide open," and large acc... the Republican ranks from ... large. We very confidently ... Senator, and two Repres... county ticket. Nick Worth... to go" at the end of his te... elected to Congress by the ... jority of the district. One ... the canvass in this county ... of the Veteran Association, ... publicans over 50 years old, ... ing nearly 200. Among the ... venerable Mark M. Aiken, ... Dr. Robert Boal in his ... of these men are pione... State, Dr. Boal settling at ... Mr. Aiken in this city in 18... four years in the Illinois ... 1844 to 1848, and in the Ho... 1858. Mr. Aiken, before co... was a compeer of Horace G... work in New York in 1833. ... erans addressed the associat... with all the vigor and fire ... the venerable E. G. Johnson... baugh will address the "O... veterans had their first han... the Democracy in the '30s ... Slavery and Free-Soil Whig... ganization of the Republic... they were fully equipped ... war upon the slavery-ext... They stood the brunt of the ... rank and file of the presen... anism was born, and will ... up the 30,000 or 40,000 ... Blaine, Logan, and Ogle... The young Republicans, ... for this and all coming co... honor these veterans who, n... of Republicanism, have st... of the battle.

Elaborate preparations ar... ceive Gen. Logan Wednesda... demonstration of the campa... county will be made on the ... Logan will leave Burlingto... Wednesday, arriving here ... and will address the peop... Plumed Knights and marc... here from many cities and ... Illinois. Republicans are i... spirits, and everything now ... county will be redeemed th... tion of the entire Republica...

A MYSTERIOUS T...

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Oct... when Rice Orbin came ... his parents' home in Bradf... frightened tones: "I had a ... night; I dreamed I shot a m... ing last Thursday." His re... the matter, but young Or... going to the scene of the ... persuaded a brother-in-law ... Arriving at the spot, five mi... a dense thicket of laurel, w... of Jacob Kink with a bull... brain. Orbin and his comp... town and notified a Justice, ... inquest tomorrow. Orbin's ... with some incredulity. Bot... reputations.

The Hope of the ... Children, slow in developm... and delicate, use "Wells' Heal...

CLAIRVOYA...
ASTROLOGY—MRS. DR. ... distinguished astrologist. ... fairs, marriage, friends, sickne... massage treatment for rheumat... nervous diseases. Parlors 2 and ...
ATTENTION—CONSULTAT... ness, lawsuits, enemies, al... marriage, and death. Ladies spe... FRANKS, 14 Ladin-st., a few door...
MRS. DELACY, CARD AN... er, gives names, advice, etc...

STORAGE
FIDELITY STORAGE WA... and 80 East Van Buren-st., ... vances made; increased faciliti... household goods; private compa...
WANTED—STORAGE FO... —Will pay 50 cents per mo... B, Tribune office.

PATENT...
NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC A... cures American and forei... etc.; patent litigations attended ... 209-st., Chicago; Le Drois Build...

PARTNERS WA...
PARTNER WANTED—IF ... by $2,000 will secure half inte... money-making traveling busi... average over $2,000 first year. W...

CLEVELAND ASSAULTED.

He Is Attacked on the Streets of Albany by a Disappointed Pardon-Seeker.

The Assailant's Designs Frustrated—He Is Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

Alleged Rough Treatment of the Man's Wife by the Governor—Previous Threats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Intense excitement was created this morning by the report that Gov. Cleveland had been assaulted on the street while on his way to the Capitol. He left the Executive Mansion about 9 o'clock and was walking alone over Eagle street. When he reached the Medical College a man of medium size sprang around the corner from Lancaster street, and exclaimed: "You have killed my wife," and struck at the Governor. Although taken by surprise, he warded off the blow so that the assailant's fist only grazed his cheek. Several unsuccessful thrusts were then made by the man, the Governor receiving the blows on his upraised arms. Desisting a moment, the assailant darted toward a pile of cobble-stones under a tree near the corner of the street. He was intercepted, however, by Dr. George H. Houghton, who saw the assault and rushed to the Governor's rescue. The assailant then returned to the attack upon the Governor, but the latter parried his blows. Dr. Houghton then seized and held him for a moment, while the Governor resumed his interrupted walk. Dr. Houghton then released the assailant, who walked rapidly to No. 11 Lancaster street, a few doors above the corner, where he has been boarding some days, and disappeared within. He was arrested shortly after. The Governor proceeded to the Capitol, and was disposed to treat the matter as of trivial consequence.

THE CAUSE.

In court the assailant proved to be Samuel T. Boone of Elmira who has been bothering the Governor for two months to pardon his brother-in-law, Byron B. Fairbanks, who is in prison for shooting in a crowd of intruders. Boone first met the Governor when the latter was in Elmira in September. Mr. Cleveland promised to consider the case carefully in regular order. Ten days later Boone went to the Capital, where the District-Attorney had spoken against a pardon. Enraged at this, Boone declared that either Cleveland or the District-Attorney had lied, and he would "slap the face" of the one that had. He dogged the Governor for several days, and disappeared.

Monday of last week he returned with his wife. She went into the Executive Chamber, while her husband remained in the ante-room. In talking with the Governor she soon became excited and violent, and, rising up, slapped him on each cheek. He grasped her by the wrists and firmly bade her be quiet. Immediately she fell screaming to the floor in a fit of hysterics. She was carried out and has been since suffering from hysteria and nervous prostration. Her husband, getting the idea she was dying, has threatened revenge and has thrust himself in Gov. Cleveland's way for a week and made himself very obnoxious. He is regarded as a crank by all who have met him. His wife is slowly improving.

POLITICS IN PEORIA.

The Republicans in First-Class Fighting Shape—Veteran Workers—Logan's Visit.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Irish vote in this county is "split wide open," and large accessions are made to the Republican ranks from the citizenship at large. We very confidently expect to elect the Senator, and two Representatives, and the county ticket. Nick Worthington will "have to go" at the end of his term. Starr will be elected to Congress by the full Republican majority of the district. One of the features of the canvass in this county is the organization of the Veteran Association, composed of Republicans over 50 years old, and now numbering nearly 200. Among the members are the venerable Mark M. Aiken, in his 77th year, and Dr. Robert Boal in his 79th year. Both of these men are pioneer settlers of the State, Dr. Boal settling at Lacon in 1834 and Mr. Aiken in this city in 1832. Dr. Boal served four years in the Illinois State Senate from 1844 to 1848, and in the House from 1854 to 1858. Mr. Aiken, before coming to the State, was a compeer of Horace Greeley in editorial work in New York in 1832. Both of these veterans addressed the association two weeks ago with all the vigor and fire of youth. Tonight the venerable E. G. Johnson and Judge Puterbaugh will address the "Old Guard." These veterans had their first hand-to-hand fight with the Democracy in the '30s and '40s as Anti-Slavery and Free-Soil Whigs, and on the organization of the Republican party in 1854 they were fully equipped for an aggressive war upon the slavery-extension Democracy. They stood the brunt of the battle before the rank and file of the present young Republicanism was born, and will assist in rolling up the 30,000 or 40,000 majority for Blaine, Logan, and Oglesby in November. The young Republicans, now fully equipped for this and all coming contests, revere and honor these veterans who, now for thirty years of Republicanism, have stood in the fore front of the battle.

Elaborate preparations are being made to receive Gen. Logan Wednesday, and the largest demonstration of the campaign for our city and county will be made on that occasion. Gen. Logan will leave Burlington, Ia., at 9 a. m. Wednesday, arriving here shortly after noon, and will address the people in the evening. Plumed Knights and marching clubs will be here from many cities and villages of Central Illinois. Republicans are in most enthusiastic spirits, and everything now denotes that this county will be redeemed this fall by the election of the entire Republican ticket.

AN OBSERVER.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 20.—This morning when Rice Orbin came down to breakfast at his parents' home in Bradford he exclaimed in frightened tones: "I had a terrible dream last night; I dreamed I shot a man while out hunting last Thursday." His relatives laughed at the matter, but young Orbin insisted upon going to the scene of the shooting and finally persuaded a brother-in-law to accompany him. Arriving at the spot, five miles from home, in a dense thicket of laurel, was found the body of Jacob Kink with a bullet-hole through his brain. Orbin and his companion returned to town and notified a Justice, who will hold an inquest tomorrow. Orbin's story is received with some incredulity. Both men bore good reputations.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—MRS. DR. THOMAS, THE distinguished astrologist, reliable on love affairs, marriage, friends, sickness, speculation, etc.; sure treatment for rheumatism, debility, and all nervous diseases. Parlors 2 and 3, 275 State-st., 9 to 9.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. MANES, 14 Ladin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READer, gives names, advice, etc. 1913 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

WANTED—STORAGE FOR 3 CARRIAGES —Will pay 50 cents per month each. Address Q 6, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION SEcures American and foreign patents, caveats, and patent litigations attended to. Offices, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IF TAKEN PROMPTly, $1,000 will secure half interest in a pleasant, money-making traveling business, which will pay over $3,500 first year. W 25, Tribune office.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
120 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3107 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3900 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co. Druggists.
451 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
451 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
632 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
622 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
184 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
872 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
381 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
382 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
702 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
425 VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Ladin } C. L. Clancy.
744 VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Robey }
374 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. R. Cowan, Druggist.
C31 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
154 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and Newsdealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK WITH NAME MRS. Martin Howard in letters beneath the fly; contains $10 in cash, three keys, and some papers of no value except to owner. Finder may retain the money and return book, keys, and papers to Sea's store on State-st.

LOST—CORAL SCARF-PIN—SUNDAY, ON returning it a liberal reward will be paid. Leave with S. B. WRIGHT, 106 Madison-st., second floor.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF brindle bulldog. Apply at barn in rear of 3035 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 20, BETWEEN North Clark and Cass-sts., on East Indiana-st., a lady's pin set with small diamond. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 125 North Clark-st., Room 3.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF PARTY WHO TOOK JEWelry, etc., on Saturday evening from 436 La Salle-av. will return same they will receive more than can be obtained elsewhere and no questions asked.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A KERSEY BEAVER fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, ordered for $35, at the 1 and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 FOR A SILK OR SATIN lined Prince Albert suit, merchant tailor's make, ordered for $50, a special inducement at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $28, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A FALL OVERcoat, merchant-tailor make, full silk roll, would be cheap at $25, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (full silk roll), ordered for $35, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CORKSCREW 4-button cutaway frock suit, custom made, worth $30, the greatest bargain ever offered at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.00 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, ordered for $35.00, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Kearsey beaver fall overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported goods, full silk-lined, satin sleeve lining, ordered for $45, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKscrew suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat; full silk roll; silk sleeves; ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $6, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—A $38 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15.75, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants ordered for $9.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE for $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 WILL BUY A MACKINAW fine silk roll fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs at corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants worth $6.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELton) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A LIGHT-WEIGHT custom-made overcoat (full silk roll), in four different shades, would be considered cheap at $30, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CUTTERS—CUTTERS—CUTTERS—

Any one wishing to leave their orders for one of those beautiful Portland or swell cutters exhibited at the Exposition by the Michigan Buggy Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., the largest cutter manufactory in the World, can do so this month of their agent, GEO. GALE, adjoining Siege of Paris Panorama, at same low prices.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND open and top wagons and buggies; cheap for cash. 267 West Lake-st.

PARTY WITH SPAN OF IRON GRAY horses to sell omitted address and price. Address P 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE CARRIAGE TEAM, about 1,100 pounds each. Address, giving description and price, W 88, Tribune office.

150 CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, MUST BE sold regardless of cost at 300 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 BOOKKEEPER with evenings at liberty desires a set of books to keep. M 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN COAL OR IRON trade, by a young man 32 years of age; married; familiar with bookkeeping; good correspondent; scale man and office hand for five years. W 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER of some experience. Please state character of work, also salary. Address W 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY a young man as assistant in an office or as clerk; writes a plain hand and is accurate at figure. Can give good references. Address, for three days, E. S. D., 38 Cass-st. No attention paid to any letters unless they state where an interview can be had.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN; energetic man, 21 years old; experienced from boyhood; from the South. Best of reference. Groceries preferred. W 21, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—IN JOB PRINTING office; six years' experience. Address N 26, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in horses and carriages and gardening. Best of reference. Address W 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH competent groom and coachman; generally useful; not afraid of work. Good references. H S 14, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCOTCH GENTLEman on route for New Orleans is open to undertake agencies on commission for Chicago houses in that city during the period of the International Exhibition. W 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST young man in wholesale house or office; three years' experience in office work. Address W 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHman aged 32; well educated, good address, penman, and accountant; willing to work in any capacity. Address W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN wholesale dry-goods or grocery house; 10 years' experience in the former business. Address W 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl as a good cook in a private family. Good reference. Address W 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMily by a middle-aged German woman, competent cook and laundress. Best of references. Call at 789 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL in a wealthy family where two or more servants are kept by a refined young woman; a quiet home desired; understands fine laundry work. Best city references. Address W 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no washing. C., 498 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL for general housework in private family. Call for three days at 3357 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL for second work and sew or take care of children. Best of references given. Call at 454 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian girl to do general housework. Call or address 104 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls, one as to do second work, one as nurse. Best of references. Please call at 1645 North Clark-st., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work in a private family. Good references. Address W 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG young girl; has but little experience; anxious to learn; will work for low wages. 181 East Chicago-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl in small private family for general housework; North Side preferred. Call Tuesday at 135 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young girl to do second work or take care of children and sew. 3551 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do general house or second work. Call at 2124 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work and sewing. First-class reference. Please call Tuesday and Wednesday at 340 West Randolph-st., up-stairs; South Side preferred.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED German lady; competent to take full charge of a baby. First-class references. Please call at 789 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY; IS A qualified nurse. S 21, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian as housekeeper or ladies' maid, or any position of trust, in an American or English family. Six years in last situation. Address A S, 146 Front-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FOR good and reliable help with good references and will keep their engagements made with ladies. Apply at 264 Washington-boulevard, Ladies' Employment Bureau. MRS. I. WILLIAMS. Ladies can obtain first-class help from this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS CAN always be found at MRS. HANSEN'S Intelligence Office, 313 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook, the other to do second work. City references. 2257 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN THE CITY FOR some excellent cooks and second girls. Mrs. WILLIAMS, 449 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEmale help at MRS. QUINE'S, 3730 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY (French) as governess or to do second work in a private family. 90 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble woman house or office cleaning by the day. Address W 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A GOOD AND THOROUGHLYreliable man as bookkeeper; also traveling salesman. Both must have best of references. Those reading and writing German preferred. Address in own handwriting, W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A CITY NEAR CHICAGO—Good office man; must understand bookkeeping. Address in own handwriting, stating age, whether married, where last employed, and state salary expected. W 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, WITH TWO OR three years' experience. 282 State-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT boot and shoe salesman who has experience and trade, and can come well recommended, for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. Apply to W. E. SCHMITZ & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A CITY (ALSO TRAVELING) salesman for "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," the only means of obtaining the famous War illustrations from Harper's Weekly; sells for cash and on time; previous experience unnecessary and salary paid. McDONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO TRAVELS in the country to sell by catalogue, on commission, a specialty in furniture. Address or apply to TITCOMB & PRATT, 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE DRUMMER; an experienced man to sell on commission in Missouri and Kansas a medium-priced line for a manufacturer, alone or in connection with a line of fine goods. Address, stating experience, Box 2,617, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESman to go to a fair-sized country town. References required. Apply at 204 and 206 East Madison.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN BOOT AND shoe salesman; must be a good stockkeeper. Call at 104 and 106 Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN AS salesman in retail department of a book store. One with experience and best references. Address S 25, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY IN BARroom. Call between 8 and 9 at rear 84 Dearborn-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—SLATERS AND CORNICE makers (galvanized iron). Apply rear of 1718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PRINTER. NICHOLS & CO., 202 West Washington-st.

WANTED—NICKEL-PLATER AND POLisher. Must understand sewing-machine work and have good references. Address W 75, Tribune.

WANTED—STEAM-FITTER—A FIRST-class man who understands hot water circulator. Mack Heater Mfg. Co., 133 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC COMpositor. Address F. C. FESTNER, Printer, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A JOBBING JEWELER FOR Omaha, Neb. Apply to J. H. PURDY & CO., 125 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 LABORers on the United States Government Levees; Raleigh to Willow Point Levee; Raleigh's Landing, East Carroll Parish, La., and Delta to Bedford Levee; Delta Landing, Tensas Parish, La.; desirable station work, good camps, and prompt pay. Apply on works to GEORGE ARNOLD & CO., Contractors, or to A. ROSS, our only agent in Chicago, for cheap transportation to the works; also to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points South via the Illinois Central and Great Jackson route; only direct line to those points, and this is the place to get those tickets. ROSS' LABOR AGENCY, 245 South Water-st., up-stairs; the old reliable place up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should try our money-making business. Our $3 trial outfit free to men and women who wish to test our quick-selling goods. Parties everywhere on the lookout for a chance to increase their capital should send stamp for particulars. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as bookkeepers, collectors, watchmen, porters, shipping, bill, and general office clerks, young men in stores, offices, etc., teamsters, janitors, timekeepers, coachmen, butlers, waiters, engineers, firemen, conductors, bartenders, millers, cashiers, etc., etc., and all positions and places of trust for wholesale and retail firms, etc., apply at 190 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—BUTLER (NOT COLORED) IN small private family; South Side; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Must come with city reference. Address W 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE RELIABLE, active traveling men. Must come well recommended. Address Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 155 State-st.

WANTED—TWO SUCCESSFUL CANVASSers to travel and hire agents to sell Christmas books. First-class references and security required. Good salary to men who can suit. W. J. HOLLAND, 40 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EARNEST CHRISTIAN MEN, fairly educated, aged at least 40, for special work; liberal pay. State age, occupation followed, and references. Address W 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—I CAN GIVE A MAN LIVING in Chicago or vicinity light, steady, and remunerative employment. Inclose in your answer to this advertisement an envelope bearing your correct address, and put a two-cent postage stamp on it. This envelope will then be returned to you with full particulars. Address W. F. R. RIVERS, 1031 Third-av., New York City.

WANTED—MEN MAKING LESS THAN $30 a week to address us at once with stamp. Biggest chance to make money without previous experience anywhere in the country. Detroit Art Publishing Co., 54 Bates-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN CAN MAKE $5.00 to $10.00 per day next sixty days. 180 Franklin-st.

WANTED—MAN TO SOLICIT CITY ORders for dressed beef in carcasses; one acquainted with the trade required. W 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WELL VERSED IN local real estate. Good appearance and reference. Address W 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES WANTING SHORThand clerks, or those wishing situations as such, apply to A. B. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Reference. 58 Bellevue-place, first street north of Oak, near Lake-Shore drive.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN COOK; wages, $5. 2512 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS DINing-room girl, at 241 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TOOLmakers; state kind of work used to. Address H A 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL FOR dining-room work; good wages and steady employment. Bennett House, 71 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FEMALE MEAT COOK. Good reference required. Mrs. A. B. CARNATHAN, 1340 Michigan-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—GOOD LADY INSTRUCTRESS on sewing-machine; must speak German. Call at 246 Wabash-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS the Moody system dress-cutting to give instructions in same; good salary. Call at Windsor European Hotel between 1 and 4 p. m. JOHN C. HANOVER.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, FROM 25 to 28 (no incumbrances) by a widower to go to Nebraska. Address W 92, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN, CITY, AND county, an intelligent, energetic lady of good address and some business ability, to introduce to the trade and consumers MADAM DEAN'S CELEBRATED SPINAL SUPPORTING CORSET. Splendidly advertised; highly recommended by the leading modistes, the fashionable dressmakers, and the most eminent physicians of the United States and Europe. Liberal pay. Agents are making $15 to $65 weekly. Address LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn to color photographs with Snell's patent water colors. Any one can learn this new art in one hour. Free to all this week, to introduce our new colors. No glass used in this art. This is worth investigating. This is the only patented process in the United States. Call on I. B. SNELL, No. 51 West Madison-st., one block west of Union Depot, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL to attend to bakery and wait on table; must be neat and of good appearance; no other need answer. Address or call on G. FRUH, 273 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 240 Race-st., Cincinnati, O.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

10 PARK ROW, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV.—To rent, with board, rooms in this beautiful house.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with board; for gentlemen.

1340 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS with or without board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER well furnished rooms, with board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations at lowest rates; rooms, single or en suite.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, with or without board, can be obtained; also day board.

2359 CALUMET-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board; prices reasonable; location and house desirable. References.

2408 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, fine alcove, first-class board, with every comfort for winter.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH all conveniences and first-class board.

222 EAST OHIO-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM; hot and cold water.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Front room and board for two; also single room; first-class table board.

314 EAST INDIANA-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, all modern improvements, and excellent table, for gentleman and wife.

374 ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE NICELY furnished room with board.

WEST SIDE.

410 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board.

423 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—PLEASant and desirable furnished rooms; table board first-class.

454 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room to rent with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; family private.

474 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room with board; gent and wife or two gentlemen.

634 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY of adults having large, handsome furnished room, with good home board, will take a few desirable parties for the winter; terms reasonable.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD; first flight; every convenience; beautiful location; moderate price. Best references. W 67, Tribune.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND EIGHteenth-st.—Rooms, single or en suite; furnishings and table the best. Rates most reasonable.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomsen's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF 3 ROOMS ON one floor (two bedrooms and private parlor) by lady and daughter and single gentleman; must be in strictly private family and on South Side preferred; for suitable accommodations will pay from $35 to $40 per week; gentleman is absent about half of the time; boarding-house keepers will please take no notice of this advertisement. References exchanged. Answer to receive attention must give full particulars, number in family, etc. Address W 82, Tribune.

BOARD—AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS by party of three where music lessons will be taken in part payment. W 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE ENGLISH PUG; 5 months old. 1328 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BANK-SAFE; two combination locks, with burglar-proof chest and lock; 68 inches high, 38 wide, 28 deep. Address P. TALBOT, Room 2, 86 Washington-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand—From $35 upwards; also vault doors and time-locks; cheap. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 64 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—

299 Irving-place—10-room brick, in perfect repair	$35
675 West Monroe-st.—Flat of 5 rooms	20
81 Flournoy-st.—2-story frame	18
109 Loomis st.—stone-front, cheap to May 1.	
1177 West Taylor-st.—Flat of 5 rooms	10
199 Honore-st. (new number) between Adams and Jackson—2 nice flats, 6 rooms, all conveniences	25
324 Ogden-av.—8-room brick, in perfect order	25
275 Oakley-av.—10-room brick, in perfect repair	35

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—545 WASHINGTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone, swell front; furnace and gas-fixtures; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—406 WARREN-AV.—2-STORY and basement stone swell-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THOSE NEW 2-STORY AND cellar 9-room houses, Nos. 152, 154, and 156 South Leavitt-st., near Monroe; furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc., ready to occupy Nov. 1. J. L. STAGG, 540 Adams-st.

TO RENT—75 AND 85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—Two-story and basement mansard 14-room stone-front houses; all modern conveniences and both in perfect repair; $75 each. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 154 Dearborn-st., Room 9; 612 West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house, $50 per month.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON ONE OF THE choicest corners of La Salle-av., south of Division-st., a private residence of 14 rooms, 21 closets; heated by steam; Hale elevator, telephone, burglar alarm, etc.; lease for two years; a fine southern exposure. For admission to the premises and further information apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 97 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE OF 20 ROOMS on Dearborn-av.; no car fare; full of roomers; entire furniture for $1,200; only $700 cash, balance on time; cost double this price; must be sold. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—3112 FOREST-AV., ten-room brick, very low to May 1, and fair rate thereafter. 3611 Indiana-av., two-story frame, ten rooms, $30. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW RESIdence No. 293 Groveland Park-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW TWO-STORY brick houses on stone foundations; 8 rooms; finished equal to a city residence costing $10,000; only $25; formerly $37.50. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Washington.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—TWO GOOD houses, one near avenue, the other near Oak Park depot. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE AT OAK PARK, grove lot; rent reduced. S. DUNLAP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED RESIdence at Kenwood; very desirable; all modern improvements; large stable, spacious lawn. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMEST 12-ROOM FLAT in city; best neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Palmer House; very cheap. Inquire at 13 East Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—2948 STATE-ST., FLAT, FIVE rooms and bath, $20.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLAT OF NO. 1552 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT ON ELDRIDGE-court; very desirable. S. DUNLAP, First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$30—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK FLAT, with marble mantels, bath, stationary basin, hot and cold water, etc., at 12 Plum-st., 2½ blocks south of Van Buren and 125 feet west of Loomis. Open, look at it, if tired of high rents, then apply to owner, 383 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$20—PRETTIEST, NEWLY-PApered and painted flat in the city; five rooms and alcove. 353 Oakley-av., first flat.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
969 North Clark-st., 2 6-room flats, every convenience, near park, newly papered; rent low.
970 North Clark-st., flat of 6 rooms, $17.
559 La Salle-av., a strictly new first-class flat, cheap at $60; will rent at $50 to an A1 tenant.
777 North Clark-st., new 7-room flat, overlooking park and very desirable; to a good tenant a very low rent will be made. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—9-ROOM CORNER FLAT, HOTEL St. Benedict, corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, 390 OAK-ST. CHARLES HARPEL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, Mohawk-st., near Centre. Another on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $25. Room 16 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF OCTAGON-front brick, with bath-room; furnace heat included; to quiet family $15; near this office. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 4311 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, in the fine brick house 1623 Wabash-av., which has just been newly furnished throughout. Large vacant grounds surround the house on the south, and each room has a southern exposure opening onto these grounds. For further particulars call at above number.

TO RENT—AT 286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM AT 164 Madison-st., near La Salle. $1.75 to $3 per week; 50c and 75c per day.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; hot and cold water, gas and bath; to first-class parties only. 1534 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—212 EAST OHIO-ST.—FURnished room for 2 gentlemen or married couple. All conveniences.

TO RENT—127 DEARBORN-AV., ONE large pleasant room.

TO RENT—661 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; light housekeeping allowed; choice locality.

TO RENT—AT 77 NORTH STATE-ST.—A single furnished room to gentleman only. References required.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT PARLORS NICEly furnished, en suite or single, with bath and gas, in a private family, two doors from Dearborn-av. 343 Elm-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. REFERences. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING FINE rooms with home conveniences call at 92 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—COZY FRONT SUITS UNFURnished rooms; front parlor, nicely furnished, modern conveniences; private family. 11 Lincoln-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, new throughout, with all modern conveniences, to respectable gentlemen. 92 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 92 FRANKLIN-ST. Also first floor, 50x100, suitable for any jobbing or manufacturing business; rent low to good tenants. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x163, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, freight and passenger elevators, large or small rooms, with excellent light, at 68 to 74 West Monroe-st. KNISLEY & MILLER, 129 and 131 South Clinton.

TO RENT—HALL FOR MUSICAL ENTERtainments; stage and scenery; seats 450 persons. 204 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 113 RANdolph-st.—354 West Madison-st., 20x80; will put in plate-glass front for good tenant; $60. 381 West Indiana-st., 5 rooms, third floor, brick building, marble mantel, etc., $13.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; state terms and locality. Address W 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL FURnished rooms for light housekeeping between Thirty-first-st. and Hyde Park; no children; best of care. Address Box N, Grand Crossing, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THIS State on our new book, just ready, "Sunbeams for the Home," with introduction by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York. This work will prove sunshine to every home, and promises to outsell other books for holidays the year through. The right man with capital this offers a chance seldom met with. Apply at once. D. L. GUERNSEY, Pub., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—IT WILL PAY INTELligent men and women wanting profitable employment to write for my illustrated circulars and terms of agency for the celebrated Missouri Steam Washer, which, by reason of its great intrinsic merit, is meeting with such phenomenal success. J. WORTH, Seventeenth-st. and Franklin-av., St. Louis, Mo.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.: TWO BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSES in choice locations on South Side. Both are new, just being finished. One is on a corner, with east and south front. PRICE, $22,000. The other is on an inside lot, 50x180 feet. It has every modern improvement. PRICE, $20,000, if sold before the owner moves into it.

FOR SALE—175 FEET BY 191, WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., at a bargain. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

2-story flat, 24x85, West Jackson-st., $4,200; 2-story flat, 24x85, West Jackson-st., $4,000; 1 10-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, 5,000; 1 10-room brick house, with 100-foot lot, near Ravenswood, $4,500; 10 lots, suitable for brick cottages, near Stock-Yards, $5,125; 480 acres of the best land in Eastern Nebraska, near town and three railroads, $4,800. Or will exchange all of the foregoing free and clear for equity in good business block or blocks, or for large unincumbered business lot or lots, or for first-rate leasehold. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, Room 56 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—300 FAMILIES TO SUPPLY—A fine brick store, with flat above, suitable for butcher-shop; Madison-st., near Albany-av.; no butcher-shop within half a mile. It is located on the best business street on the West Side. Go and see, or call at our office and we will take you. Price only $5,000. Terms, small cash payment, monthly installments, and long time. For further particulars call at our office. S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK STORE ON West Madison-st., AN ELEGANT SITE FOR BUSINESS. Either dry goods, grocery, or drug store, with fine flat above. Located on West Madison-st., near Albany-av.; 150 new houses built in this neighborhood. Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Sacramento-av. Price $5,500. Terms, small cash payment, monthly installments, and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES—96 x125 feet on Henry-st., near Margaret, including engine, boiler, smoke stack, and other improvements. 125x300, northwest corner Bixby and Kinzie-sts.; railroad facilities. Either of the above pieces can be had at low figures and upon favorable terms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—A SPLENDID, ALL modern 11-room dwelling, brick basement, lot 25x125, on Van Buren-st., near Loomis; rent pays 10 per cent; great bargain; call and see; it is growing property. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THE TWO VACANT lots on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams, east front, 126 feet deep, and tell what you will give per front foot for either or both. Owner, 43 Franklin.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NO. 22 ASTOR-ST., 2-STORY, basement, and cellar house; in thorough repair; situated north of Division-st., near Lake-Shore drive. For terms apply at or address 22 Astor-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION DAILY FOR HOME-SEEKERS

TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW,

JUST NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 18 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the city in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 250 lots sold and 80 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. Lots $400 to $650. Also five suburban villas, just completed, $1,800 to $2,800, on easy payments. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER AT Woodlawn, being south and east front, on the ridge in the grove. Can be subdivided and retailed at once and made to pay 50 per cent on the price asked. Also 15 acres subdivided into 95 lots, partial front on Halsted-st., close to Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. Owner a non-resident; will sell cheap. Also 14 lots on Dickey-st., Englewood, near Sixty-third-st., cash and time. T. A. GILBERT, 63 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ALL DIrections from city, some real bargains, some very easy terms. R. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000; building lots from $4 to $60 per frontage; personal attention given to property; will meet parties at any train with carriage to show property. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real-estate agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., four miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $300 and $5.00 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—52X161 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., east front, near Fifty-ninth-st., $35, a bargain. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 6-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 6 miles from the city limits; $200 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 13 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 172 ft. deep at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 ft high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,500 inhabitants. Come in any day at 12:15 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—
5 lots, Vincennes-av., corner Forty-second-st.
3 lots, St. Lawrence-av., corner Forty-second-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER, 9-room house with three lots, improved with city conveniences, at Park Ridge, nine miles from city limits. Inquire Room 9 Wells-st. Depot.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A fine residence on large lot; will sell on terms to suit purchaser, or will build to please buyer. Address E. N. TILLOTSON, South Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID cotton plantation of 1,800 acres in Mississippi; 320-acre farm in North Carolina; 320 acres in Northern Texas, first-class corn or stock land; block of frame dwellings in suburbs of Cincinnati; improved farm of 200 acres in Adams County, Ohio; small woolen-factory, complete, in Northern Ohio; 10 acres good ground in suburbs of Chicago. JOHN C. HANOVER, Windsor European Hotel, Chicago, for short time.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED AND VACANT lots on West Van Buren-st., improved and vacant lots on West Madison-st., improved and vacant lots on Ogden-av., improved and vacant lots on South Halsted-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE WEST OF Peoria-st., between Van Buren and Washington, 10 to 12 rooms; modern improvements; with barn preferred; state price, street, and number. Address H K 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, LOT on Michigan-boulevard, south of Twenty-fifth-st., about thirty-feet front. Apply at 3 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY OR lots in or near this city in exchange for a work of art by H. A. Elkins; will make up difference of value with cash. Address N 80, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BALDWIN AND ROCKFORD RANGES. Grand and Radiant Sun Base-Burners. Bargains in stoves of all kinds. CHARLES BALDWIN, Wholesale Stoves, 27 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED house of 10 rooms, awfully cheap; furniture entirely new; only used 3 months; will sell on time to responsible parties; lease till May 1; possession at once. Call immediately at 92 Loomis.

$100 WILL SET YOU UP IN HOUSEKEEPING. $150 WILL FURNISH UP A FLAT. $200 will furnish a cottage. $400 will furnish a house. If you purchase your furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, and household goods from the EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 351 and 353 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av. Remember this: That you can buy these goods for less money from this old-established house than they have ever been sold since Columbus discovered America or you will ever buy them again. Prices lower than the lowest. Largest stock to select from. 25 TO 50 PER CENT SAVED TO YOU ON ALL PURCHASES FROM THIS STORE. Will sell you a single article the same as a whole outfit, and deliver it. Look at these prices:
A handsome Chamber Set, $22.
An elegant Chamber Set, $25.
A magnificent Chamber Set, $35.
A splendid Hair Mattress, $12.
A good Spring, $1.50, $2.50, to $4.
A nice Parlor Suit, $40.
An elegant Parlor Suit, $60.
A magnificent Parlor Suit, $75.
A good Lounge, $7.
An elegant Lounge, $12.
A nice Patent Rocker, $10.
A splendid Easy Chair, $12.
An elegant Pier Mirror, $15 to $50.
A fine Sideboard, $25 to $50.
An elegant Bookcase, $16 to $45.
A fine Secretary, $25 to $40.
Handsome Dressing-cases, $15 to $25.
A good Ingrain Carpet, 50c to 75c.
A good Tapestry Brussels, 75c.
A splendid Brussels Carpet, 85c to $1.
A good Range (warranted), $12.
A splendid Range (warranted), $20.
A good Cook-Stove (warranted), $10.
A good Parlor-Stove, $12 to $15.
A good Heating-Stove, $8 and up.
A first-class Parlor-Stove, $20, $25, and up.
A first-class Mantel Folding-Bed, $18.
Also 60 styles of Parlor Folding-Beds, including the Andrews-Burr, the Empire, the Union, the Royal, the Imperial, the Newbury, from $18, $25, $28, and up. Terms cash or easy payments to suit. Call, examine, and get prices. You can save big money by so doing. EMPIRE PARLOR-BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 351 and 353 West Madison, op. Centre-av.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—DEARBORN-ST., NORTH OF Harrison-st., 25x83, east front, running through to Fourth-av. F. H. WATRISS, Room 11, 79 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, And EMERSON PIANOS, And KIMBALL ORGANS, Can always be found at our warerooms. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS IN FINE SECOND-HAND PIanos—

1 upright, rosewood case	$140
1 upright, rosewood case	155
1 upright, rosewood case	175
1 cabinet grand	195
1 square grand	150
1 square grand	175

Terms—Cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF, Open evenings. 276 West Madison-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' PIANOS—New improved uprights, fully equal to the best made; every instrument fully warranted; prices low; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. Open evenings.

ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO rent at reasonable prices. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

HAINES—HAINES—BEST UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $50 and upward. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NEW PIANOS—ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT cases; latest improved; sold on small monthly payments at cash figures. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REpaired by competent workmen at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers, wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos $200 and upward; new organs $40 and upward. Cash or easy payments. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 200 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels; rates reasonable, borrowers retaining the property and assured there will be neither delay nor publicity. WALKER, 103 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 136 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 133 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1864.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delays; easy payments, and low rates; fair, square dealings. 133 South Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

CAPITAL PROCURED FOR ANY LEGITImate undertaking, partnerships formed, and business interests disposed of. Parties desiring to effect exchanges, either of real estate or merchandise, will consult their interests by applying to us. The American Financial Exchange (Incorporated), 75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 LA SALLE-st., loan money on city real estate at current rates.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity; sums of $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, and $5,000 on hand. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 109 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 137 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,500 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

ORVIS HYDRO-CARBON FURNACE STOCK for sale very low. W 97, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL—PUPILS thoroughly taught by practical methods. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO BY THE new progressive system, insuring rapid progress. Prof. W. L. GOSNELL (late of New York), 423 Belden-av.

MRS. A. E. IRWIN, TEACHER OF piano, having engaged a thoroughly competent corps of teachers, will take pupils in the following branches: Piano, violin, guitar, harp, banjo, and all orchestral instruments; also all the modern languages, elocution, calisthenics, and vocal culture. For particulars call or address Room 17, Weber Music-Hall.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT —Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $20. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST.: Light manufacturing business; engines, boilers, and machinery; fine established trade; $2,000 to $3,000 cash required.

A PARTY HAVING FEW THOUSAND DOLlars can find a good investment and position. Address W 36, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE OR TRADE for cigar store. W 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OFFICE FURNIture and machinery of a well-appointed manufacturing establishment; fixtures complete and in good order; a good chance. W 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY NICE FURNITURE OF 5-room flat; 461 North Clark-st.; a great bargain if taken at once. Low rent.

PARTY WANTED TO TAKE INTEREST IN real estate and business chance office. SHANLY, 79 Clark-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SWELL-FRONT house on Indiana-av., full of first-class roomers, with furniture for sale. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO INVESTORS—AN INTEREST IN A valuable patent for sale. Agents need not apply. Address W 98, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TILE, AND slate roofing and galvanized iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE —sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ANY LADY DESIRING A QUIET HOME during sickness, apply to S. B. TREAT, Room 12, 117 Clark-st.

ALL KINDS OF WOOD-TURNING DONE on short notice at 214 and 216 West Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; $4 a week. 355 Thirteenth-st. MRS. SCHOBZ, Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; twenty years' practice as ladies' physician; midwife. 573 West Indiana-st.

JOHN C. HANOVER, OF CINCINNATI, MANager Joph Mantz Co., respectfully notifies all that we are sole owners of patents and copyrights on the D. W. Moody system of dress-cutting and double tracing wheel, having purchased same of Moody. Wanted—Gent and wife or ladies to open and manage school in Chicago and other cities and towns; $50 and upward per month in the business for you if you can be interested; it needs no comments, being known as the best system tailors' square measurement for cutting any kind of ladies' and children's garments; easy to learn; $1 any form without trying on or change of seam. I have rooms for a short time at Windsor European Hotel, Chicago. Come and investigate. Call between 1 and 4 p. m. Yours respectfully, JOHN C. HANOVER.

P. S.—Systems and wheels furnished on application; no persons can handle same unless obtained through us. J. C. H.

NEEDLES—EVERY DESCRIPTION USED in the world; wholesale and retail. N. B. ELLITHORP, manufacturer and importer, 44 S. Clark-st.

NOTICE—THAT I WILL NOT BE RESPONsible for any debts contracted by my son, Harry McCaffrey, after today. CATHERINE McCAFFREY.

TYPEWRITER COPYING TAKEN AT 10 cents per page; circulars at 5 cents; shorthand reporting at special rates. A. B. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

THE LAST DAY OF AUCTION IS TODAY—Of grocery-store, horse, wagon, etc. 3733 South State-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN to take charge of a drug-store in Cook County and practice; must speak German and English. Address W 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO COMMUNICATE WITH BOBsled makers on the latest improvements on coupling, short turning, etc. HARRIS S. BULL, Porters, Carroll County, Md.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Chaplain Frank Thompson, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Adjutant-General R. C. Drum, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., and Profs. Alexander Agassiz and B. D. Leavitt Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. H. J. McCoy, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at San Francisco, together with his wife and daughter, are stopping at the Palmer House. Mr. McCoy is on his return from Berlin, Germany, where he has been as a delegate to the Young Men's Christian Association World's Convention.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. J. C. Spray, formerly resident physician of the Insane Asylum, has established an office at No. 133 Clark street, Room 2.

Mr. D. B. Cooke of this city, formerly a partner in the firm of Keen & Cooke, and at present purchasing agent of the American Express Company, is not expected to live. His disease is cancer of the stomach.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 60° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 69°; 11 a. m., 70°; 12 m., 72°; 1 p. m., 74°; 3 p. m., 74°; 6 p. m., 71°. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.63; at 6 p. m., 29.63.

Building-Inspector Holt arrested J. and F. Kutten, owners of No. 913 Thirty-eighth street, for putting a shingle roof on a frame house. They promised to comply with the ordinance and were released on bail. The same officer arrested two men at work on a frame building at the corner of Eighteenth and Wood streets.

A gorgeous carnival and masquerade on skates was given last evening at the Casino roller-skating rink, corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets. About 4,500 people were in attendance. The costumes of the skaters were original in design, and their many hues were enriched by colored lights thrown across the rink.

The Historical Society will meet this evening at its rooms on Dearborn avenue. The special object of the gathering is to pay a tribute to the memory of Isaac N. Arnold, the late President of the society. Memorial addresses will be delivered by E. B. Washburne, Van H. Higgins. The attendance, it is hoped, will be large.

At the annual meeting of the Inventors' Association last evening at the Grand Pacific the following officers were elected: President, C. T. Brown; First Vice-President, C. T. Phillips; Second Vice-President, R. H. Garland; Secretary, J. P. Ellacott; Assistant Secretary, F. L. Brown; Treasurer, Charles Racine; Directors, J. W. Powers, M. M. Hooton, F. A. Reiher, W. R. Boerner, and J. P. Ellacott.

A monthly meeting of the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital was held yesterday. It was decided to ask the sessions of the Fourth and Eighth Presbyterian Churches to secure from their pastors a sermon on the hospital and to take steps for making a collection in these churches in its behalf. The Treasurer reported gross receipts at $10,290.62; gross disbursements, $10,161.58. There is still required from $8,000 to $10,000 to thoroughly equip the institution. The resident physician reported forty-seven patients admitted and twenty-one now being cared for.

The annual meeting of the German United Singing Societies of Chicago was held last night at No. 89 Clark street. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Franz Amberg; Vice-President, John Means; Recording Secretary, Anton Weis; Financial Secretary, Fred Schmidt; Treasurer, H. Pomy; Librarians, John Jacoby and George Keller. Preliminary arrangements were discussed for the next North American Singers' Festival to be held at Milwaukee. Encouraging reports were given of the results of the last year's work.

Jere Dunn was released from the Chicago Avenue Station yesterday. Lieut. Shea announced his determination to keep him incarcerated as long as possible without "booking" to the end that he should not get out on bail. It is evident that some strong pressure was afterwards brought to bear on the Police Department through some Alderman or the Mayor. The portraits of Johnny Files, Patsey Cardiff, and Fred Somers were photographed at the expense of the city and will adorn the rogues' gallery. The officers declared it to be their intention to add "Gentleman Jere" to the same art collection.

Messrs. Oliver Gibbs Jr., Charles E. Marvin, and George Y. Johnson, Commissioners of the World's Exposition at New Orleans, were at the Sherman yesterday, and reported that all of the railroads and express companies of the Northwest had agreed to bring exhibits to collection points and deliver them at Chicago free of charge, and that they would also make such concessions to private and competitive exhibits as are usually allowed to State fairs. Tickets would be issued to passengers for the round trip good for twenty days, at $20 from Chicago, $15 from St. Louis, and $30 from St. Paul. The premiums on agricultural exhibits would aggregate $100,000, and for the horticultural department $80,000.

THE MORTUARY RECORD FOR LAST WEEK.

There were 190 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of ten from the preceding one, but an increase of fifteen over the corresponding week last year. Of the decedents 98 were under 5 years of age—67 of them under 1 year. Cholera-infantum carried off 12, diphtheria 18, typhoid-fever 12, consumption 13, convulsions 17, heart disease 7, bronchitis 8, old age 4, and accidents 8. There were 15 deaths in the Fifth Ward, 28 in the Sixth, 14 in the Eighth, and 20 in the Fourteenth. The annual rate was 15.68 per 1,000.

A LONG LIST OF WITNESSES AGAINST POTTER.

A. B. Potter, the young man who worked on the sympathies of the public and secured loans by representing that he had a sick wife, was arraigned before Justice Foote on twenty charges of obtaining money by false pretenses. His success is shown by the following list of prosecuting witnesses in the cases against him, from each of whom he secured $5 to $10: A. E. Terry, corner of State and Kinzie streets; Rosenbaum & Co., same address; Franklin, Sanger & Co., Dearborn and Kinzie streets; W. W. Boyington, No. 157 La Salle street; J. R. Cook, No. 236 Dearborn street; W. E. Hale & Co., No. 187 La Salle street; H. H. Scoville, No. 51 West Lake street; J. W. Dickinson, No. 198 Market street; Charles Goodman, No. 200 La Salle street; J. S. Salisbury, No. 57 La Salle street; R. H. Buckingham, No. 808 Noble street; A. Steuze, No. 10 West Lake street; L. H. Bisbee, No. 132 La Salle street; L. J. Todd, No. 103 Ohio street; W. A. Fuller, W. W. Baldwin & Co., No. 100 Erie street; A. H. Burr, No. 584 State street; Hoops & Dunn, No. 324 State street; W. H. Gibson, No. 64 South Canal street; Henry Woodland. The hearing of all the cases was continued to Wednesday.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS' ALLIANCE.

At the summer camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Desplaines a Young People's Alliance was formed. These young people, who have pledged themselves to live Christian lives, have kept their midsummer promise, and hold regular meetings in the Methodist churches in this city. Their meeting last night at Trinity Methodist Church, on Indiana avenue, was led by Mr. Cartwright. The attendance was very large, and about forty young converts testified to their experience in the "better way."

THE COUNCIL.

ORDERING PRIVATE ELECTRIC-LIGHT WIRES CUT—OTHER BUSINESS.

At the City Council meeting last night Ald. Ryan submitted a resolution directing the Superintendent of Police to see to it that the ordinance relative to the sale of bread was enforced more rigidly. Concurred in.

Ald. Appleton submitted a resolution directing the Superintendent of Streets to proceed to cut all wires either under or above ground that had been laid for the use of private electric lights without the consent of the City Council or Commissioner of Public Works. Concurred in. The Finance Committee recommended that the sewers be removed from Ogden Slip and that the slip be drained, the expense for doing so not to exceed $5,000. Passed.

Ald. Cullerton submitted an ordinance on behalf of the citizens of Lawndale requiring the West Chicago Street Railway Company to forthwith proceed to extend the Ogden avenue line of track to Genesee avenue in Lawndale and to run its cars on the line with the same regularity as in other parts of the city. The cars must be running to the terminus named within thirty days under a forfeit of $100 for each day after the thirty days' notice that they fail to comply with the ordinance. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West and ordered printed.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of building a sewer on Dearborn street, from Jackson street to Polk street. Concurred in.

The Council adjourned.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

VIGOROUS DENUNCIATIONS OF IMPURITY IN POLITICS—NECESSITY OF DEFEATING THE GAMBLERS AT THE POLLS.

The Congregational Club had a most successful social meeting at the Palmer House last evening, over 200 members and visitors being in attendance. At the conclusion of supper the meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. Fisk of the Congregational Theological Seminary. The special business before the meeting was a discussion on the subject of "The Legitimate Sphere of Religion in Politics."

Mr. J. W. Sykes introduced the following resolution, asking that action on it be postponed until after the discussion of the evening:

WHEREAS, Any interference with the decision of the people as expressed by the ballot, whether it be by preventing the casting of a fair and honest vote or by the wrongful counting and declaring of the same, is an attack upon the life of the Republic more fatal in its results than the taking up of arms in open rebellion, and the more to be despised because it is done from the basest of motives; therefore,

Resolved, That we characterize as treason any such interference with the sovereignty of the people, and until it can be made legal treason by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution we call upon all good citizens to declare nefarious any such interference, no matter by whom or where committed.

The Hon. B. C. Cook, who was the first speaker, had as his subject "Christian Citizenship." He began by laying down certain fundamental principles. Intemperance was one great danger threatening the homes of the country. He referred in terms of strong commendation to the Harper law, which had reduced the saloons in the State by about 4,000. Mormonism was another danger which threatened our homelife. A Christian citizen should take an interest in politics, and he advised his hearers to support no party or candidate to whom the home was not sacred, or who did not see in the purity of our home-life the safeguard of the Nation. [Cheers.]

The Rev. Robert West, editor of the *Advance*, the National organ of the Congregationalists, spoke on "The Christian Press." He said that "If one of our parties has been guilty of the shameful folly of nominating for the Presidential chair a man whose personal character unfits him for respectable society we should not hesitate to protest indignantly against such an insult to the Nation and such an assault upon public virtue." [Cheers.] He went on to speak on the great power of the press as illustrated by the Abolitionist agitation started and fostered by the *Liberator*.

The Rev. E. F. Williams, D. D., read a paper on "The Christian Pulpit," in which he urged our ministers to always keep before their congregation a high standard of moral rectitude and principles.

Gen. J. B. Leake delivered an address on "Christian Statesmanship."

At the conclusion of the program an open discussion followed. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, as a visitor and as one who had taken a prominent part in political issues recently, was called on for a few remarks. In responding, he said that it seemed to him that the essayists of the evening had not attempted to bridge over the space between primitive or theoretical Christianity and this year of grace 1884. He devoted a portion of his remarks to the dangers of mob rule and the duties of Christians in working for the political welfare of the country.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, in a brief address, said he fully indorsed the statement that a man of impure private life was unfitted to fill a National office, and was totally undeserving of the support of a Christian citizen.

The Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson and Dr. Goodrich also delivered short speeches, after which Mr. Sykes' resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

There being still three minutes to spare before the closing, Judge Polley used it in a vigorous speech on the necessity of good government. He wanted a Christian conscience brought to the ballot-box. How was it that politics here was too dirty for many people to touch? Because of the character of the people who had been permitted to get political control. The election-day would soon be here, and he felt it his duty to say one solemn word. There would not be a saloonkeeper nor a gambler nor a disreputable character in the city who had a vote but would cast it at the forthcoming election. Against this, what should be done in the interest of good government. It remained with the Christian citizens to bring their principles to the ballot-box to antagonize the evil forces at work in the city. If the gamblers and saloonkeepers and disreputable characters were all arrayed on one side it was reason enough for Christian citizens to vote on the other.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE TULEY WANTS THE OCTOBER GRAND JURY TO PUNISH PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

The grand jury for the October term of the Criminal Court was sworn in for duty yesterday and charged by Judge Tuley. He promised to impose the full penalty of the law on any juror who should divulge any matter pertaining to cases being considered by the body, and laid special stress on the consideration of the crime of aiding, abetting, or conducting prize-fights. Such proceedings were disgraceful in a civilized and law-abiding community. The following are the jury: William Wayman, foreman; J. G. Millspaugh, Charles Gregory, J. W. Crawford, John F. O'Malley, John C. Shaler, Christian Geids, Henry Steige, H. Dougherty, William Amerson, Peter Leddy, N. D. Storm, Bryan Tighe, T. H. Lawrence, Fred Panker, James Kurtz, R. W. Reidy, John Rippet, P. J. Anderson, Franklin Harris, John M. Jones, Philip Brachtendorf, A. G. Plomgreen, and Thomas Carr.

THE COLLINAN CASE.

A motion for a new trial for James Collinan, the old man who killed H. G. Nichols, was argued before Judge Tuley yesterday. The motion was overruled by the court, and Collinan was brought from his cell and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for five years, one day of each year in solitary confinement.

MINISTERS' MEETING.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHICAGO.

The Presbytery of Chicago held an adjourned meeting yesterday. The Rev. A. M. Mann accepted a call from Homewood Church, and the Rev. S. J. McPherson, John Caldwell, and A. M. Mann were appointed a Committee on Arrangements for the installation.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green intimated that the aid to be granted to theological students this year would be $110, instead of $150 as heretofore, and to academical students $85 instead of $120. This intimation drew from several members the exclamation "Cut rates," in jocular allusion to Mr. Green's Sunday evening sermon.

The Rev. E. C. Ray, J. A. Worcester Jr., and Elder Joseph W. Helmer were appointed a Committee on Visitation of Churches.

THE METHODISTS.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday the order of the day was a paper read by the Rev. T. B. Holton on "The Position of Women in the Methodist Church," but which proved to be an interesting review of woman's connection with the Christian Church from its origin to the present time. The usual discussion followed.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A DISSERTATION BY COMMISSIONER SENNE ON THE SUBJECT OF FINANCES—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

The County Board met yesterday.

Commissioner Senne of the Committee on Finance submitted an individual report calling attention to the subject of the county finances. He said the appropriations to meet the expenses of the county for the fiscal year 1884-'85 had to be postponed until after election, as there will not be sufficient money in the treasury to meet expenses, and the question of issuing more bonds to make up for the deficit will have to be submitted to the vote of the people. Certain it is that money must be had to meet expenses falling due next May. Should the people not invest the board with authority to issue more bonds, and should it be decided to continue the work of building necessary additions to the insane asylum and do other work, the only thing to be done was to inaugurate a rigid system of retrenchment and cut down expenses in every county institution and department to the lowest figure possible.

The expenses for the year 1883-'84 to Sept. 1, not including election expenses, amounted to about $1,069,624. Add to this sum for last year judges' salaries, court fees, interest, appropriation for the new insane asylum, and election expenses, the sum required to meet the expenses for the current year, based on the expenses to Sept. 1, will amount to $1,590,627. The valuation of Cook County as reported by the State Board of Equalization is about $175,000,000, "which will produce at the rate of 75 cents on $100, the constitutional limit, about $1,312,000. The receipts from other sources will be about $150,000, making the total resources of the county $1,462,000, which shows a shortage of nearly $130,000. This would not be an alarming situation if the Treasury was in the same condition as a few years ago." The following table shows the condition of the treasury the dates named:

	Credit of general fund.	Orders paid.
Dec. 1, 1876	$ 43,545	$ 975,449
Dec. 1, 1877	6,324	964,597
Sept. 1, 1878	21,759	803,695
Sept. 1, 1879	141,285	648,126
Sept. 1, 1879	573,389	613,589
Sept. 1, 1880	512,264	745,951
Sept. 1, 1881	394,706	927,832
Sept. 1, 1883	367,413	966,443
Sept. 1, 1884	255,979	1,106,058

"Oct. 1, 1883, the actual balance in the treasury to the credit of the general fund was $276,500. Oct. 1, 1884, the amount was $117,798. Since Oct. 1, 17,000 has been paid out for the Jefferson farm, leaving only about $100,000 in the treasury to the credit of the general fund. The present rate of expenses is about $100,000 a month. The situation shows that the old plan of 'pay as you go' has given place to one which means that sooner or later the county must go looking for credit and its orders will be at a discount."

In the communication Mr. Senne recommends the appointment of a special committee to examine the "workings" of the various county institutions, after which they will report to the board how and where expenses may be best cut down. He also recommends that a special meeting of the County Board be held Oct. 28, to consider this most important question.

The document was ordered printed, after which it will be submitted to the Committee on Public Service.

A communication was received from E. S. Overlock, of Judge Shepard's court, offering to take charge of the tract indices, and to keep them in a proper manner, as also the indices to judgments and tax sales, which are now used by the Recorder, and which cost the county $7,000 a year. He agrees to do his work well and to pay the county $3,000 a year for doing it. In return for this he asks the privilege of using the indices for the purpose of making abstracts of title therefrom for whoever may apply, the privilege to be granted to him for a period of twenty years. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

After taking action in reference to judges and polling-places, given in another column, the board adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL.

A Strike of the Ohio Central Miners Seemingly Inevitable.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Ohio Central coal operators having declined to pay the advance to 80 cents demanded by the miners, a strike is inevitable unless President McBride or other influential men use their good offices to induce the miners to stand by the action of the late State Convention and withdraw the demand. It is learned from local operators that the miners are not working today, owing to the accidental killing of one of their number on the railroad. They have not yet gone out of the mines, but will go out Thursday. The operators say they cannot foretell the outcome nor the effect of the strike upon the price of coal.

Some people profess to see in this new complication the possible precipitation of a settlement of the lockout in the Hocking Valley proper, believing that the support of the strikers, which has been mainly from those working in the Ohio Central mines, will now be withdrawn, thereby forcing the strikers to yield or starve. It is believed, however, that President McBride and other friends, recognizing the suicidal policy of another strike at this time, will bring their influence to bear in the direction of preventing the threatened strike. The theory is advanced in some quarters that the attitude of the Ohio Central miners is the result of the scheming of outside persons who are interested in forcing a speedy settlement of the existing troubles in the valley. If this is true the miners have allowed themselves to be badly duped.

An operator said today that the fact that the miners have "gone back on" Mr. Rend, after his course in paying the full price of 70 cents all summer, furnishes an exhibition of ingratitude which will not make the miners any friends. There is a strong conviction in the public mind that if the threatened strike takes place the price of coal in this market will take a big jump upwards. Comparatively little coal has been stored for winter use, and when the demand begins to exceed the supply the price must of course go up. The cheapness of coal during the summer has been very beneficial to some of the local manufacturers. One of these said today that his firm had saved $300 per month on this account alone.

Nothing had been heard up to a late hour tonight from the miners along the mines of the Columbus & Eastern Railroad, who are expected to go with their fellow-miners of other Perry County mines.

MR. REND'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Hon. William P. Rend, the owner of five of the mines in the Sunday Creek Valley, Ohio, where a strike is threatened Thursday, left for the scene last night. He arranged by telegraph for a mass-meeting of the miners at Rendville Wednesday afternoon. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon: "The men are receiving now 20 cents a ton more than the other operators offer them, and I have upheld them in their efforts to resist the reduction from 70 cents, which was the price fixed by the union at Columbus two or three weeks ago. Mr. McBride, the President, condemns the proposed strike for 80 cents. The men at our mine in the Hocking Valley have made no demand, and those at one of the mines on the Ohio Central have unanimously resolved to work for 70 cents. The movement for 80 cents is doubtless the result of efforts made by conspirators who have been sent into our mines by the companies that are engaged in the attempt to reduce the price to 50 cents. I have no doubt when I explain the situation to the men they will reconsider their action."

Out of Employment—Wages Reduced.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 20.—Work in H. H. Fisher's pipe-mill has been suspended indefinitly, throwing 800 men out of employment.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 20.—The shut-down of the mills took effect today. Although 10,000 persons are idle, there is no unusual throng on the streets.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 20.—H. B. Scott & Co., barbed-wire manufacturers, have notified their 800 employés that wages will be reduced 10 per cent, to take effect immediately. The reduction will be accepted.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Locke's Mill shut down tonight for want of dock room, and Emery's to make repairs. The East Tawas Salt & Lumber Company has not been running for several days for want of dock room, throwing over 100 men out of employment.

A MARMADUKE STORY.

Deep River (Ia.) Letter to St. Louis *Globe Democrat:* Seeing by the *Globe-Democrat* that Gen. Marmaduke is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, I am reminded of an incident that occurred during the War. James Canada was a private soldier under Marmaduke in Missouri, deserted, joined the Confederate army east of the Mississippi, was taken prisoner at Lookout Mountain, sent to Rock Island, took the oath and went to Grinnell, Ia., where he enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Iowa Infantry. He used to tell many laughable anecdotes, and among them was this: The Confederate army was moving in some part of Missouri. Some of the "boys" had got tired and were resting by the roadside when Gen. Marmaduke came along. Seeing the disordered condition of the ranks he used some very expressive language, particularly toward one certain private. The private responded in substance that the speaker was an officer, but that no private would use such language to him. Gen. Marmaduke took off his coat, and as he threw it upon the ground he remarked: "Gen. Marmaduke, you lay there, while I learn this private soldier his place." Says Canada: "In about two minutes Gen. Marmaduke was the worst whipped man I ever saw, and as he picked up his coat by the collar he looked at it and said (addressing his coat): 'Gen. Marmaduke, you are the greatest fool in the Confederate army.'"

THREE MILES ABOVE THE SEA.

The question often occurs, at what hight can men live? A recent traveler in Asia, Mr. Webber, states that in the mountains of Thibet he has lived for months at the hight of more than 15,000 feet above the ocean with the following results: His pulse, normally only 63 beats per minute, seldom fell below 100 beats per minute during the time he lived at that altitude. His respirations were often twice as numerous as under ordinary circumstances. A run of 100 yards would quicken both pulse and respiration more than a run of 1,000 yards at the sea-level, and the higher the altitude at which he resided the greater he found the difficulty of walking or running fast.

Stevens, leading photographer, 108 Dearborn

FIGURING FOR VOTERS.

Statistics of the Presidential Elections—Standing of the Electoral College.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1884.

STATES.	No. of votes in 1876-'80	1876. Hayes, Rep.	1876. Tilden, Dem.	1880. Garfield, Rep.	1880. Hancock, Dem.	No. of votes in 1884-'88
Alabama	10	....	10	....	10	10
Arkansas	6	....	6	....	6	7
California	6	6	....	1	5	8
Colorado	3	3	....	3	....	3
Connecticut	6	....	6	6	....	6
Delaware	3	....	3	....	3	3
Florida	4	4	....	....	4	4
Georgia	11	....	11	....	11	12
Illinois	21	21	....	21	....	22
Indiana	15	....	15	15	....	15
Iowa	11	11	....	11	....	13
Kansas	5	5	....	5	....	9
Kentucky	12	....	12	....	12	13
Louisiana	8	8	....	....	8	8
Maine	7	7	....	7	....	6
Maryland	8	....	8	....	8	8
Massachusetts	13	13	....	13	....	14
Michigan	11	11	....	11	....	13
Minnesota	5	5	....	5	....	7
Mississippi	8	....	8	....	8	9
Missouri	15	....	15	....	15	16
Nebraska	3	3	....	3	....	5
Nevada	3	3	....	....	3	3
New Hampshire	5	5	....	5	....	4
New Jersey	9	....	9	....	9	9
New York	35	....	35	35	....	36
North Carolina	10	....	10	....	10	11
Ohio	22	22	....	22	....	23
Oregon	3	3	....	3	....	3
Pennsylvania	29	29	....	29	....	30
Rhode Island	4	4	....	4	....	4
South Carolina	7	7	....	....	7	9
Tennessee	12	....	12	....	12	12
Texas	8	....	8	....	8	13
Vermont	5	5	....	5	....	4
Virginia	11	....	11	....	11	12
West Virginia	5	....	5	....	5	6
Wisconsin	10	10	....	10	....	11
Total	369	185	184	214	155	401

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—FROM THE YEAR 1824 UNTIL THE YEAR 1880.

Y'r	Candidates.	Party.	Pop'lar vote.	Elec. vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	152,872	99
1824	John Q. Adams*	Federal	105,321	84
1824	W. H. Crawford	Republican	44,282	41
1824	Henry Clay	Republican	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	647,231	178
1828	John Q. Adams	Federal	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	687,502	219
1832	Henry Clay	National Rep.	530,189	49
1832	John Floyd	Whig	....	11
1832	William Wirt	Whig	....	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	761,549	170
1836	W. H. Harrison	Whig		73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig	736,656	26
1836	Daniel Webster	Whig		14
1836	W. P. Mangam	Whig		11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	1,128,702	60
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	234
1840	James G. Birney	Liberal	7,059	....
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat	1,337,243	170
1844	Henry Clay	Whig	1,299,068	105
1844	James G. Birney	Liberal	62,300	....
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	163
1848	Lewis Cass	Democrat	1,220,544	127
1848	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	....
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	1,601,474	254
1852	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,386,578	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil	156,149	....
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat	1,838,169	174
1856	John C. Fremont	Republican	1,341,264	114
1856	Millard Fillmore	American	874,534	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	180
1860	S. A. Douglas	Democrat	1,375,157	12
1860	J. C. Breckinridge	Democrat	845,763	72
1860	John Bell	Union	589,581	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	212
1864	George B. McClellan	Democrat	1,808,725	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,015,071	214
1868	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	2,709,613	80
1872	U. S. Grant	Republican	3,597,070	286
1872	Horace Greeley	Liberal	2,834,079	....
1872	Charles O'Conor	Democrat	29,408	....
1872	James Black	Temperance	5,608	....
1876	R. B. Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	185
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat	4,284,885	184
1876	Peter Cooper	Greenback	81,740	....
1876	G. C. Smith	Prohibition	9,522	....
1876	Scattering		2,636	....
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	4,454,416	214
1880	W. S. Hancock	Democrat	4,444,952	155
1880	J. B. Weaver	Greenback	308,578	....
1880	Neal Dow	Prohibition	10,305	....

*Adams chosen by the House of Representatives.

Vote of the Central Northwestern States, 1880:

ILLINOIS.

James A. Garfield, Republican	318,037
W. S. Hancock, Democrat	277,321
J. B. Weaver, Greenbacker	26,358
Neal Dow, Prohibitionist	443
Total	622,159
Garfield's plurality	40,716

INDIANA.

James A. Garfield	232,164
W. S. Hancock	225,522
J. B. Weaver	12,986
Total	470,672
Garfield's plurality	6,642

IOWA.

James A. Garfield	183,927
W. S. Hancock	105,845
J. B. Weaver	32,701
Neal Dow	592
Total	323,065
Garfield's plurality	78,082

MICHIGAN.

James A. Garfield	185,341
W. S. Hancock	131,597
J. B. Weaver	34,895
Neal Dow	942
Total	352,775
Garfield's plurality	53,744

MINNESOTA.

James A. Garfield	93,903
W. S. Hancock	53,315
J. B. Weaver	3,267
Neal Dow	286
Total	150,771
Garfield's plurality	40,588

OHIO.

James A. Garfield	375,048
W. S. Hancock	340,821
J. B. Weaver	6,456
Neal Dow	2,616
Total	724,941
Garfield's plurality	34,227

WISCONSIN.

James A. Garfield	144,400
W. S. Hancock	114,649
J. B. Weaver	7,986
Neal Dow	69
Total	267,104
Garfield's plurality	29,751

NEW GUINEA.

Mr. Gladstone, in deciding to establish a protectorate over the southern coasts of New Guinea east of 141° east longitude, took care not to clash with the pretensions of the Dutch, who claim that meridian as the eastern boundary of their possessions. The British protectorate will embrace about 700 miles of the coast line and some forty or fifty islands. This step will doubtless be followed, sooner or later, by the extension of British sovereignty through to the north shores, embracing at least half the island, or about 125,000 square miles. No part of the coasts included in Mr. Gladstone's order has been explored further than forty miles inland, except on the Fly River, which D'Albertis ascended a few years ago for 500 miles. This part of the coast is, as far as known, the most unhealthful portion of New Guinea, but its importance to Australia cannot be overestimated, as it commands that country's rapidly growing trade through Torres Straits with Europe and India, and is also lined with valuable pearl and tortoise shell fisheries which the Australians are working.

PERSONALLY IMPORTANT.

The topic of disinfectants is one of such personal importance to every householder, and the fact that at this season of the year the increase of fevers and contagious diseases shows that now above all other times disinfectants should be used about our houses, and so much has been said about the extreme value of the solution known as Platt's chlorides for household sanitary purposes, we know that our readers will be more than usually interested in the opinions of the following well-known physicians of our own city relative to it:

Dr. J. Adams Allen, President of Rush Medical College, says: "Platt's chlorides is compounded scientifically, is odorless, yet very efficient, and is afforded at a price which puts it in the reach of the vast majority."

Dr. Charles Gilman Smith: "I am satisfied of its efficiency."

Dr. Ralph N. Isham: "I have found Platt's chlorides all that is claimed for it, and use it continually in my practice."

Dr. Daniel T. Nelson: "A very valuable disinfectant."

Dr. F. W. Mercer: "I have used it with the most satisfactory results."

Dr. F. B. Norcom: "It gives me more satisfaction than anything of the kind."

Dr. L. T. Potter: "I consider it of unquestionable efficacy."

Dr. S. W. Wetmore: "The best disinfectant in use."

Hundreds more could be added would space permit.

The paper with the largest summer circulation is "the fly-paper." The soap with the largest sale (all the year 'round) is Kirk's "Juvenile" —it's like scandal—it's all over town.

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce for all kinds of salads, fish, vegetables, and cold meats. Cheaper and better than home-made. No sauce equal to it was ever offered.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Edward P. Prickett, Chicago	25
Olivia La Monte, Chicago	23
Quiren Marten, Chicago	27
Maria Wainer, Chicago	21
William A. Lormann, Chicago	31
Margaret Becker, Chicago	22
August Kuster, Chicago	28
Albertine Jons, Chicago	21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jeremiah Murphy, Chicago	43
Ellen Cushing, Chicago	33
John H. Young, Chicago	26
Maggie Headley, Chicago	25
Willis Offutt, Lake	25
Mary Rosch, Lake	22
Fred Froehde, Chicago	26
Emma Stolzenbach, Chicago	21
William Hannam, Chicago	30
Mrs. Antoine Lawrence, Chicago	31
Frank E. Walter, Franklin, O.	21
Emily Bonney, Chicago	20
Frank Dustin, Chicago	24
Lydia Poindexter, Chicago	21
Josef Neunkirchen, Chicago	28
Frida Bremer, Chicago	22
George E. Hull, Chicago	28
Gertrude Pickering, Chicago	26
Jacob Boos, Chicago	28
Annie Murdock, Chicago	24
Chrisen Dell, South Chicago	26
Marie Lorenzen, South Chicago	20
Julius Vater, Mendota	47
Mrs. Anna Schrameck, Chicago	40
William H. Brazear, Chicago	26
Emma Stucke, Chicago	21
Frank B. Johnson, Omaha	24
Maria Reed, Omaha	20
Michael Murphy, Chicago	23
Catherine Galvin, Chicago	25
Charles Bollback, Chicago	24
Alvina Debran, Chicago	20
Joseph Brew, Chicago	25
Annie Hanniford, Chicago	23
John A. Hafstrom, Chicago	23
Hilda Nelson, Chicago	19
Nich Loren, Chicago	25
Maggie Arington, Chicago	24
John O. Nystrom, Chicago	23
Hilda Isaackson, Cummings	2
Simon Fabian, Chicago	23
Esther Spinoskowsky, Chicago	24
Willard J. Kuhn, Louisville, Ky.	21
Bella Sampson, Chicago	24
Christ Otterson, Chicago	29
Albertine Anderson, Chicago	24
Edward H. Lapham, Evanston	29
Caroline Evans, South Evanston	22
William S. Lord, Chicago	21
Nellie Rowland, Chicago	21
Oscar Shide, Watseka	28
Alice Canavan, Watseka	18
William E. Davidson, Chicago	25
Emily Parmelee, Chicago	18
Charles Elterman, Chicago	25
Mary Regneri, Chicago	23
Henry W. Poole, Chicago	29
Emma Winslow, Chicago	23
Orlando Carman, Chicago	26
Mrs. Sadie Brunell, Chicago	25
Paul R. Christofferson, Chicago	22
Lena Torgersen, Chicago	21
James P. Gardner, Chicago	26
Ruth Edgerton, Chicago	24
Edward Manton, Chicago	23
Katie Ryan, Chicago	23
Michael Jado, Lake View	25
Magdalena Wittery, Lake View	23
Fred F. Hock, Chicago	26
Lizzie Granzer, Chicago	20
Nicholas Brosius, Evanston	23
Emma Smith, Evanston	22
Charles Marx, Chicago	25
Caroline Glitz, Chicago	20
William S. Hennenway, Lake View	29
Minnie Cann, Lake View	18
August Koch, Chicago	25
Mrs. Augusta Koch, Chicago	29
August Isaackson, Chicago	23
Dora Erickson, Chicago	18
Doris Stafford, Chicago	23
Agnes McClement, Chicago	19
Thomas Sullivan, Chicago	22
Jane Gregg, Chicago	17
John D. Stephens, Cummings	22
Elizabeth Jones, Cummings	18
August Bucholz, Chicago	33
Martha Draheim, Chicago	23
Edward Bedel, Chicago	26
Lena Dupuis, Chicago	20
James E. Willson, Chicago	29
Ellen Forbes, Chicago	22
Theodore Hu-mann, Chicago	40
Marie Post, Chicago	28
Lebrecht Luchen, South Chicago	26
Hermine Pukalwaida, South Chicago	25
Theodore W. Freiwald, Chicago	25
Anna Parsons, Chicago	19
Henry C. Dillie, Chicago	47
Mrs. Laura Herring, Chicago	34
Richard Albers, Chicago	28
Mrs. Kate Bartholmei, Chicago	30
Hans Hanson, Chicago	26
Hilda Thompson, Chicago	21
Julius Fisher, Chicago	27
Mary Kundson, Chicago	27
John L. Daly, Chicago	24
Kate Lyttle, Chicago	20
John Senke, Chicago	41
Mrs. Julianna Olssewska, Chicago	35

MARRIAGES.

WALTER—BONNEY—Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, 284 South Clinton-st., by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Frank E. Walter of Franklin, O., and Miss Emily Bonney of Chicago. They leave for Franklin, O., Tuesday morning.

DEATHS.

YOUNGMAN—Oct. 20, at 429 Ogden-av., of scarlet-fever, F. Ray Youngman, aged 4 years and 11 months.
☞ Niles and Lake City (Mich.), papers please copy.

HEAFKE—Oct. 21, Charles W., husband of Lizzie Heafke, nee Hartman, aged 28 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 354 Sedgwick-st., Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

GARRITY—At the residence of his mother, 335 Illinois-st., of cerebral-apoplexy, Dominick J., brother of P. L. Garrity, aged 25 years.
Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. sharp to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WARNER—Oct. 20, Mrs. P. J. Warner of Waukegan, Ill., formerly of Chicago.
☞ Funeral notice hereafter.

ECKSTORM—Oct. 21, at 201 Larrabee-st., Lake View, Paul F. Eckstorm, aged 61 years 9 months and 20 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Mankato (Minn.) papers please copy.

REILLY—Oct. 19, Charles J., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Reilly, aged 13 years and 3 months.
Funeral from parents' residence, 514 West Indiana-st., Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 10 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be held, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

BETTS—At her residence, 2724 Fifth-av., Oct. 19, Annie McCarthy, dearly beloved wife of Patrick H. Betts.
Funeral from her late residence Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 10 a. m. sharp, to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FAITHORN—Oct. 20, Caroline E. Faithorn, at her residence, 2529 Dearborn-st., aged 62 years and 3 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

McAULIFFE—Oct. 20, Mary, the beloved daughter of Patrick McAuliffe, aged 17 years and 1 month.
Funeral from the residence of her uncle, William McAuliffe, 15 Barber-st. Wednesday, Oct. 22, by carriages to the Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

GOLDBERG—At his residence, 3415 Wabash-av., Nathan D. Goldberg, in his 63d year.
Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 1 o'clock sharp. Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE old Second Regiment (Col. Quirk's) favorable to the election of Blaine and Logan will meet at Room 8, Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock sharp, to arrange for joining the parade in honor of James G. Blaine.

A MEETING OF CONFERENCE OF ALL Irish-Americans favorable to the election of Blaine and Logan will be held at Room 8 Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, at 7:30 o'clock, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of James G. Blaine Saturday next.

JOHN F. FINERTY WILL SPEAK AT THE Englewood wigwam tonight.

MARCHING CLUBS OF THE SECOND AND Third Wards are invited to participate with the First Ward Clubs in serenading Col. Abner Taylor and the Hon. J. W. E. Thomas, Republican candidates for Representatives, and Daniel J. Wren, candidate for County Commissioner, Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE Fourth Senatorial District are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held on the 28th of October, 1884, at 9 a. m., at the Republican wigwam on West Madison-st., near Robey, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator and two candidates for Representatives in the Legislature.

The primaries will be held on the 27th of October, from 4 to 7 o'clock p. m.

(As it is impossible to determine the Republican vote in the new precincts of the Twelfth Ward under the recent unfair apportionment of the County Board, the delegates will be apportioned according to the old precincts.)

Eighth Ward—Eight delegates. Polling-place, No. 140 West Harrison-st.; judges, M. F. Barrett, John A. Bell, and William Hermann.

Eleventh Ward Precinct—One delegate. Polling-place, No. 462 West Van Buren-st.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, corner Madison and Paulina-sts.; judges, L. W. Perce, Daniel Worthington, and R. E. Jenkins.

Second Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, corner Madison-st. and Winchester-av.; judges, J. B. Keeler, D. L. Hough, and George W. Newcomb.

Third Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, Republican wigwam; judges, Fred S. James, J. A. Farwell, and A. W. Murray.

Fourth Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, No. 937 West Madison-st.; judges, Thomas Elvey, James W. Newburn, and J. W. Dunn.

Fifth Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, No. 1011 West Madison-st.; judges, J. McDevitt, J. W. Hemstreet, and A. L. Franklin.

Sixth Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, No. 1241 West Madison-st.; judges, Col. B. Van Buren, E. Patterson, and J. Wiltsie.

Seventh Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, Seventh Precinct wigwam; judges, W. S. Elliott Jr., James Paulk, and W. W. Harvey.

Eighth Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, corner Robey-st. and Ogden-av.; judges, E. S. Pratt, A. Butsow, and John Kuby.

Ninth Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, Hoyne-av. and Van Buren-st.; judges, A. M. Searls, Alexander Barnett, and F. G. Green.

Tenth Precinct—Two delegates. Polling-place, No. 647 West Madison-st.; judges, H. S. Burkhardt, Charles E. Hyde, and J. A. McCartney.

Eleventh Precinct—One delegate. Polling-place, Polk-st. and Hermitage-av.; judges, O. B. Sands, F. W. Smith, and A. McLeod.

W. H. BEEBE, Chairman.
P. J. MEANEY, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETING at No. 601 South Halsted-st. this evening at 8 o'clock. Wm. S. Elliott Jr. and W. T. Underwood will speak.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETING at Bowman's Hall (Seventeenth Ward) at 8 o'clock this evening. F. W. C. Hayes, Jacob Miller, and Samuel E. Erickson will speak.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETING at No. 74 West Indiana-st. at 8 o'clock this evening. A. O. Cooper and Henry J. Fisher will speak.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETING at Matteson this evening at 8 o'clock. L. H. Bisbee and F. A. Hearnig will speak.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETING at Lyons this evening at 8 o'clock. Col. Wiley S. Scribner, Col. F. D. Orcutt, and other good speakers will address the meeting. Glee club will sing also.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETING at 703 (hall) Milwaukee-av. this evening at 8 o'clock. Frederick S. Baird, Charles E. Scharlau, and Thomas Cratty will speak.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THE SIXTH WARD FINERTY INDEPENDents will hold a mass-meeting at No. 681 South Halsted-st. this evening at 8 o'clock. It will be addressed by the Hon. J. F. Finerty and other distinguished orators.

THE BLAINE AND FINERTY CLUB OF the Sixth Ward will meet this evening at No. 681 South Halsted-st. Congressman John F. Finerty, W. S. Elliott, and others will address the meeting.

THE HON. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS AND E. R. Bliss will address the Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourth Ward tonight at the church corner Thirtieth-st. and Prairie-av.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE young men of Cook County to organize a Blaine and Logan Club at Republican headquarters, No. 25 East Washington-st., Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, at 7:30 sharp. All young men connected with the wholesale and retail dry-goods houses, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, groceries, and other mercantile pursuits are cordially invited to be present.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Welsh Republican Club at Carpenter Hall, No. 221 West Madison-st., Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, to make arrangements to turn out at the reception to be given to Blaine and Logan.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETing at Englewood this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. Luther Laflin Mills, William S. Elliott Jr., and Harvey L. Hopkins, Esq., will speak.

THERE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN MEETing at Elk Grove (Busher's Hall) this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. George E. Adams and Theodore Gestefeld will speak.

THE SECOND WARD BLAINE AND LOGAN Club will meet this evening at No. 456 State-st. All members are requested to be present.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB OF HYDE Park meets at Republican headquarters, Kensington, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS—

RECEPTION BADGE.

Buy the "Plumed Knight" and "Black Eagle" badge, designed by Alice S. Mitchell, author of the songs "Jim and Jack," "Plumed Knight." Badges and songs for sale at wholesale by Foster & Son, 22 East Washington-st., Chicago. Badges 25 cents. Five hundred songs for $5. Country orders promptly filled. Badges and songs at retail. South Side, MacDonald & Co., 55 Washington-st. West Side, John C. Boyd, 163 South Halsted-st.

MAJ. WHITTLE WILL CONDUCT EVANgelistic services this evening and every evening this week at Chicago Avenue Church.

DON'T SUFFER
LONGER WITH
RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA

Mr. M. C. Warn, Assistant Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Toledo, O., says:

"My little girl was cured of Rheumatism after having suffered about three months, by the use of ATHLOPHOROS. I recommend it to all suffering with this disease."

☞ No medicine has ever been discovered that so quickly and surely cures these diseases as

ATHLOPHOROS

W. K. Smith, Kankakee, Ill., says:

"My wife has suffered with acute Rheumatism and Neuralgia for fifteen years. ATHLOPHOROS is the first medicine that ever gave her anything but temporary relief. She has only taken two bottles, and feels it is a God send."

I. T. Smith, 164 Washington Street, Chicago, says:

"Have suffered with Rheumatism for five years. After using 2½ bottles of ATHLOPHOROS, am entirely free from all pain."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO.
112 WALL ST. NEW YORK

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LAUGHING GAS.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Oct. 22,
COMMENCING AT 9:30 A. M.,
We shall sell AT AUCTION,
1,000 Cases Custom-Made
Boots & Shoes,
And 300 Cases Asstd.
RUBBERS.

Consigned from large and well-known manufacturers who are pinched for money and must realize.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.
Thursday, Oct. 23d, 9:30 a. m.,
HOTEL WARE—W. G. C. C. Rock, and Yellow Ware,
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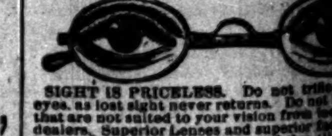

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THE VOICE OF LABOR.

It Speaks with No Uncertain Sound on the Political Issues of the Day.

Regiments of Workingmen Who Denounce Cleveland's Methods as Inimical to Their Interests.

Conversations Indicating the Drift of Opinion Among the Wage-Workers—Opposition to the Hangman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Next to the ironworkers there is no class of workingmen who are more bitterly hostile to Cleveland than the stonecutters and bricklayers here. Among these men the feeling of hostility against the Democratic candidate seems to be substantially unanimous. J. T. Burns, a Brooklyn stonecutter, in speaking on this subject, said:

"Around the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, where I am at work, there are fully fifty stonecutters, who to a man are going to vote against Cleveland. They were all Democrats and voted for Cleveland for Governor. Many of them will vote the Democratic ticket the next election with the exception of Cleveland. I am a Democrat, and always have been. I voted for Cleveland for Governor, and it is the last time I will vote for him for anything. I hate him because he is a monopolist. He is an open enemy to the interests of the laboring man in every particular. His veto of the Mechanics' Lien bill, the Conductors' and Drivers' bill, and the Five-Cent-Fare bill, all show what he is. I could name scores among my neighbors—car-drivers, masons, bricklayers, and stonecutters—who have sworn to cut him on the Democratic ticket or to vote either the straight Republican or Butler ticket. These men I am talking about are Democrats, and never thought before of voting anything but the Democratic ticket. I don't think Cleveland has been a square Democrat. He sneaks after aristocrats and monopolists. If he had his way every scheme that would be of benefit to hard-working men, that would make their toil lighter, or their pay better, would be knocked in the head if he thought he could make a little capital with some corporation. I own a little lot in South Brooklyn, and a good many workingmen down that way have got the same hold. Cleveland signed that Gowanus Bay Improvement Company's bill, which gives away our whole water-front to a great hog of a corporation, cutting us all off. He knew what he was doing and was entreated not to do it. You ought to hear some of my Democratic neighbors bless him for that. The man acts as though he were perfectly happy when he is helping some corporation or capitalist squeeze us in a corner and keep us there. I shall work against him and vote against him. I don't care for the Democratic party or any other party, so long as Grover Cleveland is beaten. If the Democratic party means Clevelandism it is time every workingman that is not a fanatic or fool got out of it. I am out, and mean to stay out as long as Cleveland or any of his stripe are in as candidates for office."

THE VOICE OF ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.

F. W. Lewis, No. 149 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, who works for the Buttericks Pattern Company, is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and never voted anything but the Democratic ticket. "I voted for Cleveland for Governor," he said yesterday, "and I wish I had been where I couldn't have voted the day I did it. I never have got through being sorry for it. His conduct towards the workingmen since he has been in office at Albany is simply abominable. He is no Democrat and never was. He is a contemptible truckler to every big pocketbook that wants to use him. If a man has to work for a living he has got no rights that a man or corporation who employs him is bound to respect. That's Grover Cleveland's principle, if he has good sense enough to have any principle. He can't have my vote for anything. I got disgusted with him early in his Administration, and have been getting sicker and sicker of him every day since. As for my Democratic friends among the workingmen I have nothing to say. They must do their own talking. It will not be hard to find any number of them, though, who will talk as strongly as I have."

FALSE TO EVERY PRINCIPLE.

Henry Perry, who is a member of the Third Ward Brooklyn Democratic Association, works for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and has for a number of years. He has always heretofore been an active Democrat and was noted for his part-san ardor. He said:

"I am talking for myself, I want you to understand, and not for the concern I work for. They do not bother with politics, and don't know and don't care how their men vote. But for my part I am working against Grover Cleveland, and shall vote against him. I am just as strong a Democrat as I ever was. I shall vote for every man on the Democratic ticket except Cleveland. I oppose Cleveland on Democratic principles. He is not a Democrat. I believed he was at one time, and voted for him for Governor. I have found out my mistake. He has been false to every principle of the party that put him in office. He is an enemy to labor in every sense of the word, and a friend to all those who are interested in getting the most out of a laboring-man for the least return. I got utterly disgusted with him during his administration as Governor. I was always a Democrat, and am one still, and that is just the reason I am against Cleveland and all that he represents. Just get that straight. I could call by name, at a moderate estimate, thirty men in the employ of the Knickerbocker Company who are just as strong Democrats as I am. They have voted the Democratic ticket for years, and they voted for Cleveland for Governor. This year they will vote for every man on the Democratic ticket except Cleveland. Some of them are going to vote for Blaine and some for Butler. The way the workingmen are going to cut that man may not be understood now, but it will be the day after election. Some of his vetoes and recommendations will get home to roost about that time."

OPPOSITION TO THE HANGMAN.

The Fifth Ward is one of the strongest anti-Cleveland wards in Brooklyn. The opposition there assumed the form of a boom, particularly since the attack by Cleveland hoodlums upon the People's party meeting a few weeks ago, many workingmen who had heretofore kept their intention of cutting Cleveland to themselves having since that event openly declared either for Blaine or Butler. The Fifth has in average years only about 700 Republican votes out of the 3,500 in the ward. This year the Republican vote will certainly be much heavier. It will probably go over 1,000. This does not, however, represent all of Cleveland's loss. It is estimated by conservative anti-Cleveland Democrats, men who have lived in the ward for years and are acquainted with nearly every voter in its limits, that fully 1,100 straight-line Democrats will vote either one way or the other against the hangman. The opposition is bitter among the workingmen beyond any conception of those who have not heard its expression, and the resolution to carry the ward against the common enemy of the labor interests amounts to enthusiasm. A. C. Cockafair, one of the leaders of this opposition, says:

"We mean to wipe out the 2,800 Democratic majority in this ward, as far as the Presidential ticket is concerned, and we can do it. This is a workingman's ward, and we intend to show just what workingmen think of Grover Cleveland."

CAN'T STOMACH THAT MAN CLEVELAND.

James Coope, who works for the Westlake Lamp Company, is another hard anti-Cleveland worker in the Fifth Ward. He is a Democrat, never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and worked and voted for Cleveland when he ran for Governor.

"I like the Democratic party," he said, "but I can't stomach that man Cleveland. He is not a Democrat. He is more of a Republican than a Democrat, if he is anything. But I don't believe he is man enough to be anything except a snob and a bootlick for corporations that want men to work seventeen hours a day and take what the employers choose to give them for pay. He will lose over 1,100 straight Democratic votes in this ward, and I am putting it rather under than over the mark. We are united and organized, and we are going to go for him as he went for us in his vetoes."

The above are specimens of the conversations that may be heard among workingmen in all branches of trade, those that have been selected being from intelligent representative men, who are neither soreheads nor office-seekers, but who have felt keenly the coarse contempt for all that concerned their interests which they have received from the man they helped elect Governor when these intergets came before him for his official action. It should also be borne in mind that, in addition to these men who are bold enough to speak their minds, or who are so situated that they have no prudential reasons for keeping their opinions to themselves, there are hundreds more who are so situated that they have prudential reasons for keeping their opinions to themselves. There are hundreds more who are as deeply hostile to Cleveland, but who fear the wrath of employers should they commit themselves against the man their employers support. This timidity may not in all cases be well founded, but it exists and is keeping many of Cleveland's Democratic opponents silent now who will be heard from at the polls.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Figures from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

The annual report of the foreign commerce of the United States, just issued from the Treasury Department by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is, as usual, a very interesting document. The value of the products of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 1, 1884, was $724,964,852, against $804,223,632 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of $79,258,780. The value of the imports of merchandise was $667,697,693 for the same time, against $723,180,914 during the preceding year, a decrease of $55,483,221. In the order of the value of exports cotton stands ahead, the exports being valued at $208,900,415, of which $197,015,204 was raw cotton. The exports of breadstuffs were valued at $163,544,715, provisions (meat, dairy products, and eggs) at $114,416,547, oils at $50,126,197. Of the last $47,103,248 was of petroleum in its various forms, the balance being made up of vegetable and animal oils. Other single items were tobacco and manufactures of it valued at $20,296,217; animals, $20,293,529; agricultural impiements, $3,442,767. The percentage of these articles of the total value of all the exports was as follows: Cotton, 28.82; breadstuffs, 22.42; provisions, 15.78; oils, 6.91; tobacco, 2.80; animals, 2.80; agricultural implements, .47.

The great year of the exports of breadstuffs so far has been 1880, the value then being $288,036,835. The panicky year of 1878 shows the exports of breadstuffs to be $98,743,151, increasing the next year to $161,196,864. Of the exports of breadstuffs ($162,544,715) in 1884 the value of wheat and wheat flour was $126,166,374; corn and cornmeal, $28,466,783; rye and rye flour, $4,341,981. These three items make 95.13 per cent of the total value of exports, and of these 93 per cent is estimated to come from the Western and Northwestern States. There is great fluctuation in the exportation of corn. Since 1869 the annual value of corn exported has risen from a little more than $1,000,000 to about $98,000,000. During the last ten years the exports of wheat and wheat flour have constituted 30.18 per cent of the total produce, and the total value of the exports of corn and corn-meal have constituted 4.52 per cent of the total produce, while the total value of the exports of bread and breadstuffs has constituted about 26 per cent of the value of the domestic exports during the last ten years. The large amount of corn fed the cattle and hogs virtually constitutes a very considerable portion of the exports of animals and their products.

From 1880 to 1880 the value of the exports of cotton was more than one-half of all the exports of merchandise from the United States. The quantity of cotton exported in 1880 was 3,774,173 bales, with a value of $191,806,555. There were exported in 1883, 4,086,808 bales, valued at $247,328,721. Notwithstanding this increase in the value of the exports of cotton, it only constituted for the year ended June 30, 1884, 27 per cent of the total value of the exports of merchandise, while for the year ended June 30, 1860, it constituted 40 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported. This comparison shows the increase of the value of breadstuffs, tobacco, mineral oils, and manufactured articles. The mercantile character of cotton is shown by the fact that of the total crop of 1882, 96 per cent was moved out of the cotton belt and 67.2 per cent was exported to foreign countries, and of the crop of 1883, 94.7 per cent was moved out of the cotton belt and 66.7 per cent was exported to foreign countries.

Of the exports of provisions the value of pork amounted to $60,753,515, beef products $23,224,508, butter, cheese, and milk $15,617,492. The action of the German and French Governments in forbidding the importation of American bacon, hams, and salted pork has measurably obstructed the exportation of these articles. Germany has gone so far as to prohibit the transportation of these products across her territory. The growth of the exportation of these articles has been very great, in 1860 its value being $2,373,768; in 1863 it went as high as $18,658,260, and continued very large during the active period of the War. Since it dropped off in 1866 to $6,269,796. The greatest year has been in 1881, when the value amounted to $61,161,205, and for the fiscal year of 1884 was $39,684,845. Eighty-three per cent of the total quantity of exports of hog products has consisted of the surplus hog products of the following States, mentioned in the order of the number of hogs raised in each State: Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and Kentucky, respectively.

The value of cattle exported in 1883 was $8,341,481; sheep, $1,154,856; hogs, $272,516, making a total of live animals of $9,768,803. In 1884 the value of cattle exported was $17,855,495; sheep, $850,146; hogs, $627,480; total, $19,333 121.

During the last sixty-four years the value of the exports of the products of agriculture has constituted from 72 to 83 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from the United States. The greatest year in the exportation—1881—shows in the exports of agricultural products, $730,394,923; in merchandise other than agriculture, $153,581,004, 82.63 per cent being the products of agriculture. In 1884 the agricultural products were valued at $536,315,218; merchandise other than agriculture at $188,649,634, showing 73.98 per cent of the products of agriculture. The exports of the products of agriculture from the United States during the last five years have constituted annually about 16 per cent of the total value of the agricultural products of the country. The demand for both breadstuffs and provisions for home consumption has increased much more rapidly than foreign exportation of those articles, notwithstanding the great increase in the latter.

The value of the exports of the products of manufacture in 1880 was $79,510,447; in 1881, $89,219,380; in 1882, $103,132,481; in 1883, 111,890,001; in 1884, $111,330,242. The percentages of these amounts to the total exports were: In 1880, 9.65 per cent; in 1881, 10.10 per cent; in 1882, 14.08 per cent; in 1883, 13.09 per cent; in 1884, 15.56 per cent. The census of the United States of 1880 showed the total value of the manufacturing industries to be $5,369,579,191, which shows that the annual value of the exports of products of manufacture during the last five years has constituted about 2 per cent of the total value of products of manufacture of the United States in 1880.

SHOOTING A CONVICT.

A Negro Guard Charged with Murder —Georgia's Convict System.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Two weeks ago Doc Jackson, a colored guard of the convict camp near Atlanta, shot and killed a white convict, who, it was then stated, had jumped into the river with a view of effecting his escape. Since then it has been charged that the convict was not attempting to get away, but had fallen into the river while dumping out a bucket of slops, and that the guard shot him while he was struggling in the stream heavily chained. This charge was brought by the coroner and Jackson was brought to Atlanta and put in jail. The killing of the convict has aroused much indignation. It is said that there are grave abuses in the management of the convicts, and a fight on the question is promised in the next Legislature, to convene early next month. Georgia has about 1,500 convicts in the penitentiary, for whom the lessees pay $25,000 per year. Senator Brown stands at the head of the lessees, working a third of the entire number in his coal and iron mines. Convicts are scattered all over the State, where they are sublet. In this way the convict system of Georgia is brought directly in opposition to free labor. The convict question is destined to play a strong part in politics in this State.

HIGH LICENSE IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit Post: The high liquor license in Michigan has had the effect of decreasing the number of liquor dealers, besides largely increasing the revenue to the State. In 1875 the tax under a lax enforcement of the law brought into the Treasury a revenue of about $50,000, while in 1883 the revenue had risen to over $1,000,000, though in the meantime the number of liquor dealers in the State has decreased nearly 1,000, while the population has largely increased.

CLEVELAND AS A ROUE.

Letters from the Rev. George H. Ball and Another Buffalo Clergyman,

Giving Further Evidence of the Grossly Immoral Character of the Democratic Candidate.

The "Moral Leper" Placed Before the Gaze of the World in All His Hideous Deformity.

Boston *Journal*, Oct. 17: The Rev. James Freeman Clarke again spoke in defense of Grover Cleveland at an Independent meeting in Cambridge last evening. He again asserted that he had reached his conclusion as to Mr. Cleveland's present morality after the fullest and best investigation in his power. He will, perhaps, welcome the further light contained in the following letters:

THE REV. MR. BALL'S LETTER.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9, 1884—*The Rev. James Freeman Clarke*—DEAR SIR: Your speech in Trenton Temple, Oct. 1, perplexes me. Your easy faith in Mr. Cleveland and severe judgment against Mr. Blaine are both surprising. Since the days of the old Liberty party I have found myself in accord with your lines of thought and action till now, but from your present attitude I am compelled to most decidedly dissent. Your methods of inquiry for facts and your processes of reasoning are unlike you, and, allow me to suggest, unworthy of you. You have sought facts where they were least likely to be found, and ignored sources where they should have been sought. You visited Albany and asked the accused if he was a bad man, and believed him when he told you that he had "not done anything for eight or ten years to disgrace himself"; that he had been "brought to a much higher plane," and you assert, "I don't believe there is any reason to doubt that he will always continue on that plane." But you did not inquire of ministers, lawyers, and physicians in Buffalo, who charge him with gross immoralities, not "eight or ten years' old, but as recent as 1884, and profess to have ample proof of their allegations. It is strange that you did not come on to Buffalo, when you were so near, and learn from us here about the case.

CLEVELAND'S DEFENDERS.

You trust the conclusion of the Rev. Dr. Twining, who made a flying visit to Buffalo and spent a few days here in a frame of mind that led him to believe whatever Mr. Cleveland's special defenders told him, and nothing that clergymen, lawyers, and business-men, who had no motive to misrepresent, told him. You also seemed to forget the significant fact that the New York *Independent*, which Mr. Twining represented, had no confidence in his report, but on evidence from more reliable sources denounced Cleveland as a debauchee too vile to be endured, although it had before eulogized him as a model of excellence. You forgot, also, that all the other religious papers in New York, on the same evidence, recalled their indorsements of his character, and counted him a "moral leper."

You rely upon a second-hand opinion of the Hon. E. Carlton Sprague that "no one need be deterred from voting for Mr. Cleveland by any moral consideration." Mr. Sprague is an able and excellent man, who goes home when his work is done, and knows next to nothing about the habits of men given to "deeds of darkness." And he does not pretend to know whether Cleveland is a libertine or not.

The opinion of Bishop Huntington was also predicated on ignorance. It may be that another invitation to speak would elicit from him a different view of the Governor's character. There are many able and good men who are ignorant of Cleveland's vices and find it hard to believe him so vile; but you are too clear-sighted to judge a man innocent when reliable men bear witness to his guilt, merely because men are found who do not know anything about his offenses.

THE COMMITTEE OF SIXTEEN.

But "a committee of sixteen gentlemen of Buffalo was appointed to search the matter to the bottom, and the substance of this report as given by them is that he is an upright man, leading a pure life, and it is absolutely impossible that such charges can be true." Who appointed the young men who composed that committee of sixteen? No one. Who did they represent? No one. How is their verdict regarded by sensible people in Buffalo? As a striking example of verdancy, recklessness, and impudence. It was advertised over the land that more than 400 names "could be subscribed to their document, including several clergymen; but only sixteen obscure men, mostly lawyers, appeared. How much is their abundant assertion worth against positive proof? They are bold to declare that two clergymen here "have ventured to state as facts known to themselves stories which rest upon the merest hearsay." Did you not owe it to yourself and to the public to whom you spoke to inquire of those clergymen whether this severe allegation is true? Abundant proof of its utter falseness has been before the public for a week, and was certainly within your reach. The voice of more than thirty of the clergymen of Buffalo, in formal statement, rebukes the slanderous assertion of those young lawyers. They have not relied upon hearsay at all on their statements, but upon verified facts attested by witnesses personally cognizant of what they state.

WHAT THE MINISTERS OF BUFFALO THINK.

Here is an extract from a letter prepared and approved by a large number of the Buffalo ministers that is being sent out over their respective signatures:

Evidence has been laid before us which fairly, and, as we answer to God, imposes not only the past but also the more recent morality of Mr. Cleveland as respects both temperance and chastity. We willingly excuse ourselves from the unpleasant task of entering into details, which, however, are in our possession, and not as mere vague rumor, but in the form of positive and circumstantial statements by witnesses cognisant of that to which they testify.

RECENT EVIDENCES OF UNCHASTITY AND DRUNKENNESS.

I will give you two or three cases. A respectable and truthful woman occupies with her husband apartments in a business block. On the floor above her has for several years resided a "loud woman." Mr. Cleveland has been accustom d to visit that woman down to a recent date and remain to a late hour of the night. The woman first mentioned says she knows Cleveland we l and cannot be mistaken in regard to these visits, and that she has more than once seen him helped down the stairs and led to his rooms when he was too drunk to walk without assistance.

Not far from Buffalo, at a railway station, resides a German woman with two daughters of bad repute. They keep a saloon in the small house in which they live. Mr. Cleveland, usually with a friend, has been accustomed for several years to visit and lodge in that house. There are two respectable hotels near, but he never lodges in either of them. The woman freely boasts of the mon y her visitors leave with her, and mentions with apparent delight the interest Cleveland takes in one of the daughters. Five years ago that daughter was married to a foolish fellow, and in ten weeks became a mother. Common repute charges Cleveland with being the father of the child. Since this event he has kept up his former intimacy with the same daughter. How do we know this to be true? Some of us have visited the place and taken the testimony of men who personally knew of the facts stated; have often seen Cleveland there, have drunk with him in the saloon, seen him too drunk to walk without help, and seen him give money to his favorit girl under circumstances clearly indicating that it was for no legitimate object. These witnesses include the station agent, a well-to-do enterprising farmer, and others.

PLENTY OF WITNESSES TO TESTIFY TO THE ALLEGATIONS.

The cases mentioned in my letter to Dr. Muller, found in the Boston *Journal* of the 3d inst., need not be repeated. Three clear-headed, upright, business-men stand ready to come into court and testify to the allegations in those cases whenever needed, and more than thirty persons are capable of doing the same from personal knowledge of the facts. It may be that such facts do not disgrace Cleveland, for he had sunk so deep in sin before they occurred that we can hardly imagine him lower; but these crimes, and several others held in reserve, and several too awful to bear relating, and several that involve families it would be cruel to expose, are more recent than eight or ten years ago. Physicians, lawyers, business-men, worthy women personally cognizant of facts they relate, and personally known to us, have brought these terrible crimes to the knowledge of several of our pastors. We have had the aid of an able lawyer in sifting and summarizing the evidence and passing upon its validity.

I call your attention to its grave significance.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

You have long been a bold and able teacher of righteousness, and it pains me and it pains tens of thousands of the godly of our land to have you misled into indorsing and exalting a libertine to public favor. I speak with all the more earnestness because the wiles of this man have brought shame into my own flock of dear ones. The "young lawyers" tell you that clergymen cannot possibly have personal knowledge of such doings. Have we not tens of thousands of children and youth under our care? Do I not know how more than one out of the 400 in my own Sunday-school have fallen victims to the lecheries of professional and public men? It makes my blood boil to think that a man who has thrust a dart of agony into hearts very near to me is now heralded by fellow-ministers as worthy to be exalted to the highest office on earth. Disclosures that have recently come to my knowledge fill me with indignation and alarm. I pray you, my brother, to recall your indorsement of that bad man. Very truly yours, GEORGE H. BALL.

LETTER FROM ANOTHER BUFFALO CLERGYMAN.

I believe I can write of Gov. Cleveland impartially and candidly. I voted for him for Mayor and again for Governor. But I voted for him without knowing him, even by sight or by reputation, and simply because, with many other Republicans, I was dissatisfied with local party management.

Within the last two months I have tried to satisfy myself chiefly on one point—and it is the all-important point—is Cleveland habitually immoral, or was the Halpin case an exceptional one? I have come to the conclusion that he is today a low, lewd man, and that he has for years preferred the society of base women rather than the company of women of culture and refinement. He has lived in a block—had his rooms connected with his law-office—and the only way to reach his "residence" is by several flights of dingy stairs. His evenings, even when he was Mayor, were passed with cronies in his club or in the "back room" of saloons. He has never been identified with any religious, charitable, or philanthropic cause. He has not been even numbered among the "enterprising citizens" of this city. He is gross in his tastes, without education, lacking in information. I speak of these things to show that his general make-up, instead of tending to break the force of the stories about his morals, only confirms them.

I do not claim that I have personal knowledge of his immoralities. I simply give you what I find to be true, using my own judgment as I do in other matters. I have not derived my information from ministers or priests, but from men of the world, some of whom look lightly upon such habits.

His friends confess that he has an illegitimate child here in Buffalo, but Beecher and others represent him as bowed down with penitential sorrow over his "early" error. I would sooner lose my right hand than mislead you, but I tell you there is not a doubt that Gov. Cleveland has been a persistent offender against chastity all his mature life; and his own cronies, who deny it in public, blame him within their own conclave for "being so careless about it." I am led to believe—and you would believe the same evidence—that he has been guilty of base immoralities, both in Buffalo and Albany, since he has been Governor of the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Respecting the open letter of Dr. Ball of Buffalo to Rev. Clark of Boston which you told me would appear in the morning TRIBUNE, I have no hesitation in saying it has been forced into existence by the stupidity of throwing mud at Drs. Mitchell, Ball, Hubbell, Gordon, and others for their *clearliest possible* caution against National contact with a "moral leper," a contact which, if consummated, must work more impurity and filthiness in America than Jezebel ever produced in Samaria. Knowing this, as watchmen on the walls of Zion, we to them had they held their peace. Beware, O ye politicians, that ye do not, by slanderous mud-throwing, make these men tell all they know. It is possible to exhaust even Christian forbearance. ROBERT DICK.

HALSTEAD ON THE VICTORY.

The Ohio Germans Loyal to the Party—Democratic Hopes Blasted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Murat Halstead, having returned from Cincinnati, where he closely studied the Ohio election with special reference to the "defection in the German vote" which the Democrats claimed and expected, was asked yesterday to give his views on that subject particularly.

"Did the German wards in Cincinnati and other large cities stand firm for the Republican ticket?"

"Yes, undoubtedly," said Mr. Halstead. "The Republicans of Cincinnati are indebted to the German vote for the election of two Congressmen. The German Republicans of Ohio are Republicans on principle, and being men of intelligence they understand that this is a year for the consideration of National issues. The Democratic claim of accessions from the German vote upon the grounds stated has rather irritated the Germans, for it impugned their independence and assumed that they were the serfs of the brewers and would vote at their dictation. It took for granted, what is untrue, that the Germans are controlled by the brewers' clique. No greater mistake was made, and it was an insult to them. The brewers, I admit, had an influence over their employés, but it did not extend any further.

"And so the German Republicans rolled up their old-time majorities. They are Republicans all through. So long as the Germans are not interfered with by fanatical people—armies of salvation as it were—touching their amusements and beverages, they are solid. They will not submit to the interference of the brewers, however, any more than to the meddling of the Salvation Army. If the Democrats could have gobbled the German vote by any means you may be sure they would have done it. They tried to do it. But the Germans had their eyes on National issues. They are for Blaine and Logan. The personal pleas of Carl Schurz they care nothing about.

"I don't believe there was ever such great preparation made to carry a State by fraud as by the Democrats to carry Ohio. All the machinery of illegal voting was put in motion in strong Democratic counties. They had a regular Confederate army. They worked the whole State, and voted fraudulently where they could. When all this came to nothing their grief was pathetic. The result was a sore blow to their hopes. They thought they had Ohio. Their bowl of disappointment was loud in proportion to their expectations. The Democrats confidently expected to carry Ohio, and all the business arrangements made, and that's why they had Cleveland down here the day after the election.

"There was a considerable Irish-Republican vote, larger than ever before, and it will be much larger for Blaine than it was for the State ticket."

A CALAMITY TO BE AVERTED.

Reasons of a Prohibitionist for Supporting Blaine.

Mrs. Wittenmyer, well known during the War as an active worker in the hospitals of the United States, and for some years President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has written the following letter:

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Oct. 18, 1884.—*Joseph D. Weeks, Pittsburg, Pa.*—DEAR FRIEND: Yours from New York was not received till this evening. In reply I have to say: First, I am as loyal to this Government as I was during the War, and do not think that we are yet ready or can safely turn over the interests of the country to those who brought on the War or who sympathized with the Rebellion.

Second—Ishould regard it as a great social and National calamity if a man like Mr. Cleveland should be elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people. I believe the Democratic party will and ought to carry a burden of disgrace for years because of his candidacy, and that it is the duty of every decent man to do all in his power to defeat him.

Third—I believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but I do not think that the question can be handled as a National question. To run a Presidential candidate and try to secure an amendment to the National Constitution is like trying to put a roof on a house before the foundation is laid or the walls are up.

Fourth—I am satisfied that the party managers are now working to build up a party, and are more concerned for that than for principles; and that if the Republican party had passed a sensible temperance resolution and nominated St. John the Prohibition party-managers would not have been satisfied. Yesterday Dr. Olin, a stanch temperance man, the presiding Elder of Binghampton District, who made last winter in the New York Legislature the best record any temperance man has ever made there, and who last year nominated by the Prohibition party and indorsed and supported by the Republicans, and who had been renominated by the Republicans unanimously, was defeated in the Prohibition convention because the Republicans had nominated him, and a second-rate man nominated who thanked the convention for the honor, and said that, of course, he could not be elected, but he was willing to be sacrificed for the good of the cause. I believe that most of the votes cast for St. John will be given indirectly to Cleveland, and that the Prohibition party is in fact, if not in its plans, a Democratic annex. I am not running on that line, but am against the movement. Yours for the right,

ANNIE WITTENMYER.

BULWER AND HIS WIFE.

Their Courtship, Married Life, and Separation—Some Remarkable Revelations.

Extraordinary Pet Names—"My Bootifulest Poodle" and "Oo Own Idolatrous Puppy."

The Celebrated Novelist Thrashes His Spouse and Bites Her in the Cheek.

London *Pall Mall Gazette:* Miss Louisa Devey is the executrix to the Dowager Lady Lytton. To her Lady Lytton left by will all her papers, including these letters, an incomplete "Autobiography," and another MS. of autobiographic character, called "Nemesis"; and she was so nervously anxious that her intention should not through any inadvertence be frustrated, that she directed that they should not by reason of any pretext, "however plausible and apparently truthful," be permitted to pass into the hands of any member of certain families she named. "My first intention," says Miss Devey, "was to delay this publication for some years; but I am compelled to hasten my action in consequence of the recent appearance of the 'Biography of Edward Lord Lytton'; for, although I might not have considered it incumbent on me to correct inaccuracies so far as the late Lord was concerned, yet in the unjust notices of Lady Lytton I feel that delay would be prejudicial to the very object of my trust and the faithful discharge of a duty I had unreservedly accepted. Let, then, these letters tell their own tale. The correspondence carries the reader with some intervals through the years of courtship and early married life, and it is remarkable that Miss Wheeler's letters over the same period are so carefully suppressed, thus affording reasonable ground for believing that they would hardly support the general tenor of the 'Biography.' It may be a question of taste how far the publication of private correspondence may be justified, where it only supplements opinions already formed; but there can be no doubt of its necessity when used to redress wrong or to correct misstatements that are not only false themselves but compel us to repudiate them with indignation as attempts to impose upon our credulity."

THE FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of Miss Wheeler with Mr. Edward Bulwer took place at a party at Miss Benger's in October, 1825. Thus Miss Wheeler describes her future husband:

He had [she says in her autobiography] just returned from Paris, and was resplendent with French polish—as far as boots went. His cobweb cambric shirt-front was a triumph of lace and embroidery, a combination never seen in this country till 12 or seven years after (except on bankers' frocks). Studs, too, except in racing stables, were then non est; but a perfect galaxy glittered down the centre of this fairy-like lingerie. His hair, which was really golden and abundant, he wore literally in long ringlets that almost reached his shoulders. He was unmistakably gentleman-like looking. Poor D'Orsay's linen gauntlets had not yet burst upon the London world; but Mr. Lytton Bulwer had a complete set of cambric encircling his coat cuffs, and fastened with jewelled sleeve-links. And although it wanted full five years till every man in society was cased, he also dangled from his ungloved and glittering right hand a somewhat gorgeously jewelled cheap eyeglass; and the dangling was of the scientific kind, evidently "learned, marked, and inwardly digested."

Shortly after this meeting begins a series of 298 letters, which the volume contains. The cold formality of the first two or three soon changes to something more passionate. "It has already been remarked," says Lady Lytton's executrix, "that Mr. Bulwer's letters to Miss Wheeler exhaust the whole vocabulary of amatory declamation, but their want of reticence and dignity too clearly betrays a sensual abandonment to what she called the 'love of a Basbaw,' not concealed by the affected but ponderous philandering of his playful correspondence under the names of 'Puppy' and 'Poodle.'"

LORD LYTTON'S "LITTLE LANGUAGE."

In the seventeenth letter begins a series of endearments, of pet names, of wonderful diminutives and superlatives as extraordinary as any that have ever been laughed at in a court of law. "My dearest Rose and darlingest Poodle," he addresses Miss Wheeler, signing himself "Oo own Puppy." Here are a few examples from this bundle of love letters:

MY ADORED POODLE: Many, many thanks for oo darling letter. Me is so happy, me is wagging my tail and putting my ears back as me is to meet oo tomorrow, O day of days! I cannot tell you how very, very happy you have made me! No, my own love, don't come before 12; but really I shall meet you! O darling of darlings! I cannot write to you tonight, nor is any one here. I have been busy about the carriage will be for you to get in it first, and it can then pick me up in another St., so that you will enter it alone. When you are once in, put down ye blinds. O zoo love of loves, me is ready to leap out of my skin for joy! Adieu. Twenty million kisses.

E. L. B.

Then, again [he writes], take ninety million million million [kisses]; and so zoo thinks to convict me of equivocation by saying me continues to dream, tho' not sleep! To be sure! oo does not call dreaming sleep. I call it the most restless, active, fatiguing, and yet delicious part of existence, instead of that pause and cessation of life which philosophers and physiologists will tell you sleep is. Sleep forgets. Dreams are all remembrance. Sleep feels not, hears not, sees not.

A TABLE OF ENDEARMENTS.

For the curious in such matters we give one or two bits at random from the collection, examples which fairly serve us as a sample of the whole:

And so they dressed my poodle in white and black? O zoo, darling, how like a poodle! And had oo oo's bootiful ears curled nicely, and did oo not look too pretty, and did not all the puppy dogs run after oo, and tell oo what a darling oo was? Ah! me sends oo 9,000,000 kisses to be distributed as follows: 500,000 for oo bootiful mouth, 250,000 to oo right eye, 250,000 to oo left eye, 1,000,000 to oo dear neck, and the rest to be equally divided between oo arms and hands.

Ten million more kisses, my own darling for your letter, which is just arrived. It is read, and now, before it is answered, take the following. [Marks of kisses.] Pray, darling, shall we not kiss prettily tomorrow, Darling (D) (A) (E) (L) (I) (N) (G)?

Well, my darling, pray write, for my soul hungers and thirsts after your writeousness—10,000,000 [marks of kisses] and fifteen [bites].

1,000,000,000,000,000,000 [marks of kisses], my dearest Rose.

My own dear, kind darling love and poodle.

Adieu, my own Rose, my life of life, very Poodle of very Poodles. Adieu!

Adieu, oo own Idolatrous Puppy.

Ever my dearest, dearest, dearest, fondest, kindest, bootifulest, darlingest, angelest Poodle, oo own Puppy.

Asparagus Acorn Pup Bobadil of Boots K——.

THEIR MARRIAGE.

Thursday, the 29th of August, 1827, Bulwer and Miss Wheeler were married in London, and the next letter, No. 217, is dated Oct. 24 of the same year, being couched in the usual terms. Then follow many others dealing with domestic matters, in which occur such expressions as, "Do take care of ooself; never get out of bed without oo slippers," gossiping about the publication of "Pelham," his engagement of servants, and so on. That he took no small trouble in this work is evident from the minuteness with which he enters into details of how the gardener and his wife were to go on Wednesday:

As they are very nice people, whom I should like to attach to us, I have promised to lend them a bed and any other little articles of furniture we can. Will you see, therefore, that a bed is moved there, and a table and two chairs and anything else serviceable to them? See that they have a fire in their house Wednesday, and send them some supper and beer there. I prefer that to their supping at the Lion of Bolsame he so dashed the things about, and at her ladyship, that even Luigi, the courier, vowed that he would not continue the journey with him. Again, at Naples, after having in one of his brutal rages kicked and banged her ladyship against the stone door at the Hotel Victoria till she was black and blue, and had to keep her bed. A few days after—because people began to talk of this at Naples—he made her, poor lady, get up and dress herself to go to a great dinner at Lord Hertford's. After we got back to London his temper continued awful toward her ladyship, for having asked him for money to pay the house bills left unpaid when they went abroad; so one day, in July, 1834, at dinner at their house, No. 36 Hertford street, Mayfair, London, he seized a carving-knife and rushed at his wife, when she cried out, "For God's sake, Edward, take care what you are about!" when he dropped the knife, and, springing on her like a tiger, made his teeth meet in her left cheek, until her screams brought the men servants back into the room, and he has ever since hunted her through the world, with spies and bad women, and does not allow her enough to live upon for a lady in her station.

Lady Lytton was a great beauty. Although in her 80th year, she possessed to the last the remains of a beauty that had been so noted in her youth. Lady Lytton died rather suddenly the 12th of March, 1882, in her 80th year.

LYTTON DIED AT A SMALL LODGING-HOUSE, No. 21 Pelham place, Brompton, and not, it appears, at Knebworth, as stated in the daily papers. July 12, 1838, he writes that he is vastly troubled by four circumstances—first of all, about "de puppy pedigree"; secondly, about de barley, which he hopes is certain; thirdly, about raising de money, which we can do; fourthly—and worse than all put together—that d——d Colburn (his publisher). And so the letters go on day after day full of uninteresting gossip about his books, his dinners, his chances of being made a "Bart.," presents to his wife. Once he asks her to:

Make one favor, which is, that whenever oo is vexed with me, oo will not go out from me to our child! Do not say, "This is kinder to me, or this loves me better than he does." Do not let a being, however dear it necessarily will and ought to be to you, but which is only just come into the world in which I for three years have known and loved you—do not let it be as dear to you as one who has given and will give you proofs of affection, which that caused for many years equal and which it can never excel. That a creature hitherto without sense, knowledge, feeling, attachment should at once become dearer to you than I am, I do not and will not believe! If it were the case one of us would indeed be utterly unworthy of the other!

THE QUARREL AND SEPARATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer left Woodcot, where they had lived since their marriage, in April, 1839, for Tunbridge Wells. The first of his letters from London is dated May 14, and they continue to the 30th of that month, when Mrs. Bulwer returned to Woodcot, and subsequently removed to London. A son (Edward Robert) was born Nov. 8, 1831. They left England in the autumn of 1833, and arrived at Naples the 11th of November that same year. The diary fixes 14th of January, 1834, "dinner at Lord Hertford's, taken by Lady Cullum," which agrees with dates given in the deposition of Rosetta Benson, lady's maid to Lady Lytton. They returned to England early in the year 1834. Letter No. 284, dated May 30, 1839, addressed to Mrs. Bulwer, while staying at Tunbridge Wells, was the last one written for five years. July 4, 1834, comes No. 285, written to "Mrs. Bulwer

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

The Davis Committee Calls a Convention in the Third District.

Measures Adopted for Canvassing the City—Changes of Judges and Polling-Places.

The Finerty Campaign Receiving Attention—Interference with Supervisors—Party Rallies and Addresses.

DAVIS AND MASON.

VARIED OPINIONS ON THE THIRD DISTRICT TROUBLE—THE DAVIS COMMITTEE.

The Mason-Davis contest in the Third Congressional District—now settled so far as the principals are concerned—was as much talked about yesterday as it had been any day since the Arbitration Committee decided that Mason was the regular nominee. Every one was anxious to find out what the Davis Congressional Committee and the County Central Committee would do in the premises. Mr. Mason was at the Republican county headquarters a greater part of the afternoon trying to find the lay of the land, but Mr. Davis kept aloof.

"What do you think will be done?" was asked of Mr. Mason.

"As to what will be done I cannot say, but in my opinion the only fair thing to be done now is to put my name on the ticket as the regular Republican nominee and declare the District Committee named by the convention which nominated me the regular committee. C. B. Farwell, J. L. Campbell, and others told me today that there was no other course to follow if the chief object desired was harmony in the party. Marshal Carter has resigned as a candidate for member of the Board of Equalization in favor of E. A. Blodgett, who was nominated by the Davis convention. That shows that we do not want to be hoggish about the thing."

Mason and George Swift had a short conversation with each other.

"Whom will you support?" a TRIBUNE reporter asked Mr. Swift.

"I am going to support the regular nominee, but who that will be no one can tell until after the meeting of the various committees."

Chairman Smyth was asked what action would be taken by the County Central Committee.

"Before our committee can take any action," he said, "it must receive some notification from the Congressional Committee."

"What ought that committee to do?"

"It ought to call another convention."

"Should that convention nominate Mason?"

"It should nominate the best man."

THE DAVIS COMMITTEE CALLS ANOTHER CONVENTION.

The Davis Committee held a meeting at Justice Scully's office last night. Before the meeting was formally opened a secret session was held, at which the calling of another convention was decided upon. The committee was then called to order by John R. Wheeler, the wards being represented as follows: Eighth Ward, James A. Bell, proxy for Chris Mamer; Ninth, John R. Wheeler; Tenth, J. D. Kline; Eleventh, Graeme Stewart, proxy for Mr. Wainwright; Twelfth, W. H. Beebe; Thirteenth, James Quirk; Fourteenth, F. L. Wilk, proxy for Henry L. Hertz. Mr. Wheeler read the following letter from Mr. Davis:

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to advise you that I hereby resign the position as candidate for Representative in the Forty-ninth Congress, accepted by me in convention of Aug. 30, 1884. I am very truly your obedient servant, GEORGE R. DAVIS.

The resignation being accepted without a dissenting vote, Mr. Wheeler said there was now a vacancy which could be regularly filled by the selection of a candidate by the committee or by a convention called for that purpose. It was moved by Mr. Bell that a convention be called for next Tuesday afternoon, the primaries to be held the day preceding. A sub-committee from the Twelfth Ward Committee asked that the convention should be called by both the old and new committees acting in conjunction.

Mr. Wheeler replied that the highest political authority in the county—the Cook County Central Committee—had decided that Col. Davis and Maj. Blodgett were the nominees of the party. It was plain the only authority lay in this committee. The call for this meeting was for the District Committee. If the members did not appear it was on their own responsibility. Mr. Bell's motion was then carried unanimously, and the Chairman was authorized to issue the call, which will be on the same basis and with nearly the same judges as the first convention.

The committee then adjourned until next Friday evening. Not a word was spoken about the arbitration or the candidacy of Mr. Mason. As to the nominee of the second convention the candidates are said to be plentiful. The one who has been selected, however, by general consent is Mr. E. Nelson Blake. He is now on his way from Portland to San Francisco. A telegram asking for the use of his name was sent him last night at the latter place, which will not be received by him for a day or two.

VIEWS OF ONE OF THE ARBITRATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Secretary McPherson, who was a member of the Davis-Mason Arbitration Board, has returned from New York. He says that he does not think it wise to say anything upon the subject, and that he is convinced that Col. Davis, like the loyal, earnest Republican he is, will heartily abide by the result and work for the election of the party nominee. Secretary McPherson thought that the fact that Col. Davis returned to Chicago was a good indication of his desire to elect the ticket, for he had arranged, in event that he had himself been successful, to spend a day or two at his old home in Massachusetts. It is pretty clear that one point which made the strongest impression upon the Board of Arbitration was the fact that the District Committee was changed at the Davis convention in 1879. This was considered to be a precedent dangerous to party organization.

CANVASSING THE CITY.

MUCH YET REMAINS TO BE DONE—THE ACTION PROPOSED.

The joint committee of the citizens' Sherman House and Pacific Hotel meetings met at the Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon, and remained in session for two hours, during which time the matter of a canvass was discussed from all sides. A resolution was adopted that the city be canvassed by blocks, outside of the supervisors' canvass, and that the work be done by the County Executive Committee or by the Citizens' Committee. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Seis, Burley, and Mann, was selected to confer with the Executive Committee at this morning's session.

The object of the resolution was to place the work under one undivided management, and not to have the Citizens' Committee making a part of the canvass and the Executive Committee another part. Thus far only a small fraction of the canvassing under the prior action of the Campaign Committee has been done, but what there is of it the sub-committee will ask to have turned over to it if the proposition is agreed to. With this commencement the canvass will be completed by blocks, requiring several thousand dollars from the business-men. It was on this account that the application was made to the Republicans only, as the collection of funds for non-partisan work would have been very difficult, if not impossible. The committee will meet again this afternoon to hear the report from the Executive Committee, and if it is decided to go on with the canvass arrangements will be made for its immediate inception.

POLLING-PLACES AND JUDGES.

CHANGES MADE BY THE COUNTY BOARD IN SOME WARDS.

During the meeting of the County Board yesterday Commissioner Van Pelt said that it had been agreed by the members of the board that if they had fair treatment in the matter of supervisors they would appoint Republican judges in wards where all the judges were Democrats, when resignations were made. They had gone further and in some precincts it had been necessary to request resignations in order to appoint Republicans. He announced the following changes in the list of judges:

First Ward—First District—George Wolcott in place of J. B. Collins. Third District—J. C. Mackin in place of Charles F. Mackin. Fifth District—Charles Martin in place of Joseph C. Mackin.

Second Ward—Third District—A. Bogathie in place of James Murtha.

Tenth Ward—Third District—J. H. Monahan in place of John Molineaux.

Eleventh Ward—Second District—F. E. Browman in place of Redmond Flynn. Third District—Joseph Speight in place of J. C. Holliday.

Twelfth Ward—Second District—L. G. Lambert in place of John M. Marcereau.

Thirteenth Ward—First District—Otto Dehling in place of Thomas McKone. Second District—W. F. Swasser in place of P. J. McCarthy. Third District—Sam Dogett in place of John Ford. Fourth District—John R. Braim in place of John Clancy. Fifth District—Reuben Slayton in place of M. G. O'Connor. Sixth District—S. C. Hayes in place of Stephen McNamara. Seventh District—William Pugh in place of Thomas M. Reidy. Eighth District—J. F. Cosgrove in place of Ed Carey. Ninth District—A. H. Wiser in place of John O'Neill. Tenth District—O. M. Brady in place of William H. Gallagher.

Fourteenth Ward—First District—John Galvin in place of John Mellien. Second District—M. Pratt, L. C. Gross, and Charles Kuehl in place of John Fairen, Martin Kean, and John B. Jornson. Third District—Enoch Morrison in place of Peter Mikelson. Fourth District—M. Flann and A. Raffeu in place of William Gaskey and Charles Svibjerg. Fifth District—A. Quaid in place of Bernard Schonemann. Seventh District—G. Schack in place of Herman Kreuger. Tenth District—H. Vismar in place of William Keefe. Fifteenth District. T. Fleming and Chris Bauman in place of William Hoag and Gustave Kuntz. Sixteenth District—James McMahon in place of John Lonergan. Seventeenth District—Otto Meister in place of A. G. Kowalsky.

Fifteenth Ward—Second District—John Loeser in place of Ernst Funk. Eighth District—P. Buschwah in place of Charles Deppe.

Town of Calumet—Second District—J. Davidson in place of Patrick Daly.

Town of Hyde Park—Seventh District—John McCarthy in place of Warren Dunn. Eighth District—J. A. Desh in place of John Colbert.

Town of New Trier—Second District—A. M. Smith in place of Baptiste Miller.

Commissioner Van Pelt also announced the following changes in polling-places, as recommended by the Republican Committee:

First Ward—First District—To No. 19 Dearborn street from rear of No. 111 Madison. Second District—To No. 195 Washington street from rear of No. 149 Madison. Third District—To No. 19 Quincy street from No. 14 Quincy. Fourth District—To No. 309 Fifth avenue from No. 118 East Van Buren street.

Third Ward—First District—To No. 1645 State street from No. 147 Seventeenth.

Ninth Ward—Fifth District—To No. 147 Sangamon street from No. 121 South Halsted. Sixth District—To No. 247 West Madison street from No. 23 South Halsted.

Eleventh Ward—Fifth District—To No. 406 West Madison street from rear of No. 353 West Madison. Seventh District—To No. 413 Van Buren street from rear of No. 75 Loomis.

Thirteenth Ward—Fifth District—To Oakley avenue and Indiana street from Oakley avenue and Hubbard street.

Sixteenth Ward—Sixth District—To No. 241 Clybourn avenue from No. 53 Rees street.

Town of Proviso—First District—To Chris Olmann's store from Maywood Hall.

The changes in the list of judges and location of polling-places were adopted by the board. Further changes will be made at the meeting next Monday.

County-Attorney Law said yesterday, in referring to his decision as to whether the County Board had authority to change the judges of election and polling-places at any time: "I have been judged in advance by a great many who declared that I would not dare decide that the board had the power to change the polling-places and judges, because the Democratic members of the board wished me to decide to the contrary. Well, I have decided that they have the power to do so, and they therefore had to keep their promise with the Republicans. I wish to say publicly that in my position I recognize no political party, and I shall always decide matters referred to me strictly in accordance with the law, independent of party feeling."

THE FINERTY CAMPAIGN.

TWO LARGE MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY THE CONGRESSMAN LAST NIGHT.

Congressman Finerty addressed two meetings last night in the extreme western part of his district, at Hoyne avenue and Nineteenth street and Ogden avenue and Twelfth. His first speech was made in the hall at the first-named place. There was no disturbance at either meeting, and Capt. Finerty was received with enthusiasm at both. The first was a meeting of Bohemians, many of whom are interested in building associations, the stock in which is said to have been affected by a shrinkage in real estate, and this was taken as the text for the speech which he made to them.

The most important of the two meetings, the demonstration of the evening, was held at Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, in the open air, a brilliant light being furnished by the torches of the Seventh Ward Blaine and Logan marching club, the Lawndale Knights, and the Davis Guards. About 1,000 persons were present. Addresses were first delivered by P. T. McIlhern and W. S. Elliott Jr.

Capt. Finerty declared that his intentions toward the district were sincere and earnest. He could not support Grover Cleveland because he did not represent the American idea. Cleveland had been foisted upon the Democratic party by the representatives of English free trade. The speaker had chosen to favor James G. Blaine because he did represent the American idea and an American policy, and because he was the friend of American workingmen. He referred to the meeting which he addressed in the Fifth Ward Sunday, estimating their numbers at 10,000. It was a fine body of men, representing all nationalities. He said that the attempts to ostracize himself and friends was an insult to his constituents, and a part of the methods of persecution attempted by his opponents. The result was all in his favor for there were now ten Finerty men where there were five at the beginning of the canvass. He believed the people would resent the treatment he had received, let the censure fall as it would two weeks from that time.

He said that English free trade was driving 100,000 mechanics to our shores every year. [A voice, "Let them keep it that way."] But he said a few cranks were trying to destroy all this by electing England's man and the candidate of the Southern aristocracy, Grover Cleveland, to the Presidency. All that Europe needed to be made keep her place was a firm man in the Presidential chair of the United States. Congress had refused to give the country a fighting chance. We needed vessels for a navy. We had the seamen. The British would remember that when the country had a navy it was never worsted in a fight with her.

A Finerty Club was organized at No. 418 South Halsted street. The meeting, which was well attended, was composed chiefly of Irishmen, and their object was to take measures to prevent the Lawler roughs from monopolizing the polls election-day.

RESPECT THE LAW.

A DEMOCRATIC STRIKER'S INTERFERENCE WITH A UNITED STATES SUPERVISOR.

Jim Ryan, the Democratic striker who assaulted Supervisor Vanderpool at the poll of the Seventh Precinct of the Sixth Ward, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning. Vanderpool testified that he was sitting at the table copying the registry book, when Ryan told him he had no business there, spoke about using a knife, and threw him on the floor. According to his story the judges of election objected to his copying the names, and ordered him to leave their table, saying he got good pay and could afford to do the work after they got through with the books. He refused to give up his seat or to desist from copying the names unless parties came in to be registered, when he gave up the books and read his instructions to the judges. Finally, a compromise was agreed upon. Another table was to be brought up against the judges' table for the supervisors. Vanderpool rose to help move the table, and, as he did so, one of the judges slid into his chair and refused to give it up. The bartender of the saloon in which the registration was going on then refused to allow the second table to be taken for the purpose intended, and Vanderpool found himself unable to proceed. He waited quietly till one of the judges rose from his chair, and then took possession of that. The defendant then made his appearance and ordered Vanderpool to give up the chair and leave the judges' table, although he (Ryan) was not one of the judges and had no business on the premises, threatening that if he did not do so he would knife him. Vanderpool kept his place, when Ryan caught hold of him and hurled him to the floor. Vanderpool then went and had a warrant issued for his arrest, and he was taken into custody.

The defense tried to show that there was an old quarrel between the men. Ryan was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

RECOGNIZING THE CLAIMS OF THE FINERTY DISTRICT—OTHER WORK.

The Finerty campaign in the Second District came up in the Republican Campaign Committee, and the duties of the party were thoroughly discussed. Joe Dixon said the district needed some attention. Mr. Finerty was so far left to fight the battle alone, notwithstanding he had declared for Blaine and the Republicans had made no nomination. No speaker had been sent there in his interest. Nothing had been done to give him support against the ruffians who tried to break up his meetings. Notwithstanding these facts Mr. Finerty was making a magnificent fight, but he ought to receive the full support of both the Campaign and Executive Committees.

John Richards said it was "a shame and a disgrace" that the Republicans did not make an effort to aid Mr. Finerty. Louis Hutt earnestly urged that funds be contributed for the necessary campaign expenses, and mentioned a half-dozen ways in which money could be expended to advantage.

A motion was then made to select a committee and state the reasons why an appropriation should be made for the Second district. W. E. Kent explained that at the morning session of the Executive Committee Justice Woodman and he had presented the claims of the district. It had been decided that funds would be given for hall-rent, printing, and other expenses, and speakers be sent to hold meetings as frequently as practicable. In the Fifth Ward, consequently, meetings would be held every night until election. Daniel Healey said the Seventh was an excellent place for Republican missionary work, and some good speeches would tell at the present crisis.

William S. Everett stated that on behalf of the Finerty committee he had seen a number of men outside the district who were interested in the courageous campaign of Congressman Finerty. They had promised the funds needed to keep the procession moving, and with the help of his enthusiastic supporters Mr. Everett thought the money would not be lacking.

The following committee, however, was appointed to wait upon the Executive Committee: John Richards, Louis Hutt, W. S. Everett, W. E. Kent, and Peter Kiolfassa. They will report this afternoon.

A number of complaints were made against judges of election for violations of the registry law, and were referred for action.

The supervisor of the Second Precinct, Ninth Ward, reported he had so far found sixty-seven names registered whose owners had no right to vote in the ward, not living at the numbers given. Four of them were now in the bridewell. The supervisor of the Sixth Precinct said a number were registered from a vacant barn on Halsted street.

THE EXECUTIVE BODY.

The Republican Executive Committee at its meeting in the afternoon formally decided to deal liberally with the Second Congressional District in the matter of finances, and will do all in its power to give Finerty a big majority. The matter had been under discussion for some time, although all of the members are ardent supporters of Capt. Finerty. Owing to the change made in Mr. Blaine's program in the matter of his trip to Chicago, as detailed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the Executive Committee decided not to go out and meet him, but will assist in making the reception here a hearty one.

FOR IRISH-AMERICANS.

A CORRESPONDENT'S SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE MACHINE'S ATTACKS ON CONGRESSMAN FINERTY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to direct the attention of Irish-American voters, not only in this city but throughout the country generally, to the conduct of the Democratic "machine" in the Second Congressional District, where it is making strong efforts to defeat the Hon. John F. Finerty. Although Mr. Finerty is the popular candidate, and has an overwhelming majority in his favor among the Irish voters, who support him irrespective of party, the Democratic ring tries to force on the district Frank Lawler, a man who may be qualified to mix whisky, but who is not competent to represent the great progressive Second District, which is composed of hard-working, industrious men as well as of enterprising merchants and manufacturers.

Because Mr. Finerty will not bow down before the golden calf of so-called Democracy, because in common with thousands of his countrymen he opposed the nomination of Grover Cleveland the Democratic ring has placed Lawler in the field and is adopting the most villianous methods to promote the success of that obnoxious candidate. If the Democratic ring had the interests of the district at heart, if it had any sympathy with the Irish national cause, if it respected the wishes of the workingmen in the district it would have made no nomination in opposition to Mr. Finerty, who in Congress defended the interests of home industry, denounced the attempt to discriminate against American pork, advocated the revival of the American navy, and labored to promote the construction of the Hennepin Canal. These services, with his zealous efforts to promote the interests of labor and excite sympathy for the cause of oppressed Ireland, are all overlooked by the rascally Democratic clique which selfishly tries to elect a man who has shown no capacity for public affairs and is associated in the public mind with machine politics and jobbery.

In this infamous attempt to defeat the popular will Ald. Frank, who is of the same type as the "Aderman Mike" whom Michael Scanlan made notorious, relies upon the "regular nomination." He supposes that in the excitement and hurry of election-day people will vote the "whole ticket," and thus float him into office. But the Irish voters are thoroughly aroused and vigilant. The personal regard which they show for John Finerty is like that which Irishmen have displayed in regard to O'Connell, Mitchell, and Parnell, and election-day it will prove irresistible. The Irish voters know that Mr. Finerty's election will be hailed with satisfaction by their fellow-countrymen throughout this Nation, as well as by those in the old land, who remember gratefully his efforts at Washington to save the lamented O'Donnell from the British miscreants who thirsted for his blood. He has also the hearty support of the Germans and Bohemians in the district, who appreciate ability and know that he will defend zealously in Congress the rights of all naturalized citizens.

I trust that the Republicans of native and foreign birth will rally election-day to the support of Mr. Finerty, and thus enable the Irish voters who have renounced all further relations with the Bourbon Democrats to elect him by an immense majority, which will be the prelude to other popular victories in Cook County. The example and speeches of Mr. Finerty have encouraged Irishmen throughout the Union to flock to the standard of Blaine and Logan and to renounce forever the sham Democracy with "all its works and pomps."

In conclusion, let me thank THE TRIBUNE for the excellent reports it has published of the Finerty meetings, thereby enabling the people of Chicago to learn that the "work goes bravely on."

AN IRISH REPUBLICAN.

THE PUBLIC VOICE.

FIRST WARD FRAUDS.

HENRICI'S HOTEL, Randolph street, near State, Oct. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in today's paper I am styled a Democratic repeater and that I registered from the Brevoort House. Such is not the case, as I registered from the above house. Another thing, I have been a Republican all my lifetime and have at all times voted the straight Republican ticket.

A. J. MYERS.

[Thus Mr. Myers can see how the work is done. While he will vote a Republican ticket in the First Precinct, some fellow who has registered elsewhere under his name will cast a Democratic ballot in the Second Precinct.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At the city election last spring some person under the name of Isaac Hartman, "not having the fear of God before his eyes," voted in the First ward and gave his residence as No. 174 Clark street. I notice by the report published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of the First Ward, Second Precinct, that he is again registered from the same place. I have occupied the building Nos. 172 and 174 Clark street for some years, and know that no living soul sleeps there. Some "Independents" did sleep in the hall, but, under my direction, the janitor "fired" them long since. The man personating Hartman should be detected, and, according to the Constitution of Illinois, given "speedy justice" and sent to the penitentiary.

D. HARRY HAMMER.

NORWOOD PARK.

NORWOOD PARK, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an article of yesterday entitled "The Norwood Park Outrage," signed "Republican," I see that my name is used in a most offensive manner.

Those who know me will understand that this is the work of some mean, low, malicious enemy of mine. But to the public, who do not know me, I wish simply to say that a person who writes for the public press and who makes an attempt upon the character of a private citizen and has not the manhood to sign his name to the article in question is certainly not worthy of being believed, but in sneaking behind a fictitious signature proclaims himself a cringing coward of the most malicious kind and a person utterly afraid to substantiate the language he chooses to use while under cover. As there appears to be no way to ascertain the identity of the writer of the article in question, as he used two fictitious names, and thereby misled the paper publishing the second, I wish publicly to brand the writer as a miserable, sneaking coward, and a cur of the most mongrel breed known to the gutter.

W. N. FROGGITT.

NOTES.

DEPUTY-MARSHALS.

Chief Deputy-Marshal Frank Drake of the First Congressional District has appointed the following Captains: First Ward, D. W. Nickerson; Second, W. R. Page; Third, David H. Gile; Fourth, Benjamin R. De Young. Capt. Nickerson will be assisted by the following: First Precinct, Joseph Schlund, J. T. Pratt; Second, J. C. Wallace, F. P. Gleason; Third, M. A. Mayer, H. C. Ballard; Fourth, William Stewart, J. Freeman; Fifth, James Van Fleet, J. A. Worth. James F. Duffy was appointed for Colehour.

SUPERVISORS.

Applications were made yesterday for Supervisors for Lemont, Calumet, and Thornton, and they will be appointed in a day or two. Other towns which want them should apply at once.

SECOND WARD JUDGE.

At a meeting of the Campaign Committee ten days ago the committeeman for the Second Ward said that one of the judges in the Second District, "Nick Kramer," kept a "questionable place." The only judge in that district with a name like that is N. A. Cremer, who is in the cigar business on Sherman street, and whose place is one of unquestioned respectability. The committeeman did not inform himself sufficiently.

SOUND ADVICE.

The Rev. G. Griffiths, pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church on Madison street, took occasion last Sabbath to advise his people (who are mostly foreign born) that have been in the country long enough to become legally entitled to naturalization papers to get them and to see that their names are promptly and properly registered. He advised that, while disclaiming all intention to meddle in partisan politics, he hoped and, indeed, had the utmost confidence that their ballots would neither be cast for a party nor a clique of pot-house politicians that give to decent, virtuous, and religious people no other alternative than to go into dark, noisome alleys, saloons, and brothels to vote, or not to vote at all.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The County Committee of Prohibitionists met yesterday afternoon and nominated William F. Kellett for Congress in the Second District. Mr. Kellett having been nominated for Recorder on the county ticket Thomas W. Jenkins of Jefferson was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Kellett's promotion. Jenkins is a Butler man also, but the Butler people have indorsed the Prohibition nomination of John Jensen for County Commissioner. Mark Tapley was nominated for member of the Board of Equalization in the Second District and James Smith for the Lower House in the Fifth Senatorial District. A committee was appointed to look after the interests of the Prohibitionists on the question of polling-places, ticket-peddlers, and so forth.

NATURALIZATION.

Over 200 men were naturalized by Judge Prendergast yesterday. The Clerk of the County Court has been the hardest-worked functionary about the County Building for the last two weeks. Judge Anthony held an extra session of his court last night and naturalized something more than 100 applicants for citizenship.

ELECTION PAY.

A correspondent asks what the pay of election judges and clerks will be. The County Board some days ago decided to allow the judges $6 per day for each of the two registry days and $12 for election-day. The clerks will get $6 for their work election-day.

NO, THANK YOU.

It was stated in a morning paper Sunday that the Democrats had tendered the nomination for State Senator in the Second Senatorial District to W. K. Ackerman, Kenwood, ex-President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and that he had accepted. Mr. Ackerman stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that the nomination had been offered him, but he at once declined.

MEETINGS.

TWELFTH WARD.

About 700 Republicans met at the Twelfth Ward wigwam, near the corner of Polk street and Western avenue. John Sharp, as Chairman, said that the object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of nominating a Republican candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District. W. H. Nickerson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Republicans of the Third Congressional District have no candidate in the field, and that it is the duty of the Republican party of the Third Congressional District to assemble in convention and nominate a candidate.

H. E. Molan said that he did not intend to be bulldozed by any two or three men who sent out their orders from New York City. W. H. Nickerson spoke of William E. Mason as "Long" Jones' candidate.

H. E. Bennett thought that a convention should be called at once and a candidate chosen. Eli Montgomery was greeted with a storm of hisses when he tried to speak in favor of Mason. An Executive Committee, composed of the following members, was instructed to consider the situation with the other committees of the district: H. E. Molan, George Gilbert, W. H. Nickerson, M. B. Kinney, L. M. Ahrenz, T. S. Albright, J. H. Cunning.

NOT WHAT THEY WANTED.

L. H. Whitney treated the Prohibitionists who met at the Methodist Church Block last night to a little plain talking. A week ago he was invited by L. C. Pitner to attend the meeting and have a discussion with the Prohibitionists as to whether they should support the Republican ticket or their own. When Mr. Whitney arrived at the meeting last night the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was just starting his speech, in which he went on to abuse Republicans generally for a full half-hour. As soon as Dr. Parkhurst finished Mr. Whitney said he had been invited there to have a discussion. He went on to tell the Prohibitionists that in 1879 the Republicans had given them a law allowing prohibition in any State or city where a majority of the people desired it. Why didn't they start in and try to get it put into force right here? There was also that excellent measure, the Harper law, which had been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. At this stage the speaker was met with a motion to adjourn. He attempted to continue, but the Prohibitionists, who could not bear to hear the truth, rose and walked out.

OTHER GATHERINGS.

An enthusiastic gathering of the members of the Tenth Ward Blaine and Logan Club was held at its headquarters on West Lake street. About seventy-five members of the Blaine and Logan Marching Club of the ward in full uniform graced the meeting with their presence. John J. Healy was the first speaker.

Senator George E. White followed in a stirring eulogy of Gov. Oglesby and a strong denunciation of Carter Harrison.

The Eighteenth Ward Independent Blaine and Logan Club had a large meeting of the Irish voters of the ward. Eloquent and telling speeches were delivered by John O'Neill and Henry McDaid, and the spirit of the meeting was most enthusiastic for Blaine, Logan, and the whole Republican ticket.

There was a fine meeting of the Republicans of Turner Park Saturday evening. Jacob Miller spoke in English. Henry Englehardt spoke in German, and treated of the tariff question. He also advised his hearers to vote for Congressman Adams, who always voted for every measure that sought the protection of American labor. Henry Graff also addressed the meeting in German.

The Young Men's Central Republican Club met and elected officers to fill vacancies as follows: President, Samuel Glasgow; Second Vice-President, R. C. Craft; Secretary, Pierce Kelley. It was decided to send fifty men to participate in the Blaine demonstration at Springfield.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held a meeting at the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. E. R. Bliss, Mr. Webster, and several others addressed the meeting.

The Fifth Ward Independent Club held a business meeting at No. 2833 Wentworth avenue, at the close of which the members were addressed on the tariff question by L. H. Bisbee.

A BIG MUSKALLONGE.

Utica (N. Y.) *Observer:* James Delmonico Story of Albany, one of the most enthusiastic and active members of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, has rounded up a most successful trip by catching the mammoth muskallonge of the season. He and Charles Gay, also of Albany, had been making their annual tour of the barley districts of Canada, when they stopped over at the Hubbard House, their summer home for several years. After dinner they took their oarsman, Charlie Cherco, and the first catch was a muskallonge, which was fairly weighed in the presence of witnesses, pulling down just forty-six pounds. It was fifty-six and a half inches or four feet eight and a half inches in length, twenty-four inches in girth, a most healthful fish, without a scar or blemish of any description. Cherco is one of the best oarsmen on the river, and both he and Story had all they could do to land their prize. It will surprise fishermen generally to know that Mr. Story's fish was secured upon what is known in the trade as a "two O" triple hook, which had been attached to a No. 8 Skinner spoon for catching wall-eyed pike, the hook being five sizes smaller than is usually fitted on that size of spoon. The point of this experience is that the fish must have been admirably handled, forty-five minutes being spent in "playing it." This exceeds by a few pounds the fine fish caught by Miss Annie Lee of Brooklyn last year. When the fish have had one more season free from netting dangers the sport will be as fine as it ever was when Gov. Seymour, John Van Buren, George Dawson, Silas Wright, Seth Green, Merritt Peckham, and many other old fishermen whipped the waters of the St. Lawrence from 5 a. m. to 6 p. m. each summer. A Cape Vincent correspondent says: "The largest muskallonge of the season was caught by Miss Marietta Gartian of Utica last week, weighing forty-five pounds." Mr. Story caught his large one just in time. He may possibly throw off a couple of pounds from his fish to let the Utica lady have a chance.

"Rough on Coughs."
Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c

LAKE MARINE.

A Fierce Northerly Gale Prevails on the Five Lakes, with Light Snow in the North.

Wreck of the Grain-Laden Schooner King Sisters—A Lake Michigan Propeller on Fire.

The Schooner Louisa Ashore—Lake Freights a Shade Higher—General News—Vessel Movements.

DISASTERS.

WRECK OF THE SCHR KING SISTERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The schr King Sisters, laden with wheat and bound from Duluth to Kingston, ran ashore on Gull Island Reef, about fifteen miles west of here, about 8 o'clock last night. The vessel is lying on rock bottom. She is in bad shape and full of water. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, and the vessel was making about twelve miles an hour when she went on. A strong wind is still blowing today and a heavy sea is breaking over her. She will likely be a total loss. The crew got ashore all safe this morning. The King Sisters was built by Rogers at Toledo in 1862 and rebuilt in 1879. Her registered tonnage is 286. She is owned by Krauss & Co. of Cleveland and commanded by Capt. F. S. Brady. The vessel rates B1, and is insured for $6,030 in the Continental. A tug and wrecking outfit will go from here to her assistance as soon as the weather moderates. The cargo is valued at about $15,000 and is fully insured.

FIRE AT SEA.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The prop Hilton of Milwaukee had a narrow escape from a serious disaster yesterday. While in midlake her deckload of hay was discovered to be on fire. There was a heavy wind blowing, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the flames were extinguished. The boat was damaged slightly. Her Captain commends his crew for their prompt actions in assisting to save the boat.

ASHORE AT MANISTIQUE.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—C. O. Chamberlain, owner of the large three-masted scow Louisa, received advices from Manistique today that the Louisa had been blown ashore there and was in danger of proving a total loss. The Louisa is an old craft, and has for several years been used in carrying coarse freights. She is insured for $2,000.

THE WHITING DISABLED AND HER CONSORT LEAKING.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A strong northwest wind has prevailed here all day. About noon the tug D. P. Hall brought in the steam-barge Justin R. Whiting and the schr Guiding Star, both in a disabled condition. The barge has a cargo of wheat, bound from Duluth to Milwaukee, and the schooner is laden with lumber from Ashland for Chicago. The Whiting's engine is disabled. The schooner when taken by the Hall was leaking quite badly.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CHICAGO.

Up to the close of 'Change yesterday there had been but two grain charters made. Neither of these was for Buffalo. Several transactions occurred later in the day, but the market was anything but active. Tonnage was offered for Buffalo at 1¼c on corn, but not taken. About the only demand that existed was for small sail craft to load corn and oats for Georgian Bay ports. But simultaneous with the demand came an advance in freights, carriers asking 2 cents on corn to Midland or Collingwood. This rate is ½ cent higher than existed last week, and ¼ cent higher than shippers were willing to pay. As a result, room that could have easily obtained loads at 1¾ cents remained unchartered. The schr Mary D. Ayer was the only vessel that accepted the 1¾ cents rate, and as she obtains a full load at the Central Elevator it is claimed that she saves ¼ cent on tow bills. The schr Ellen Spry was placed for Collingwood at a late hour, but the terms of charter were not reported. Two vessels were chartered for Lake Ontario ports. The Penokee gets 4¼ cents on corn to Oswego and pays her own canal tolls, which will leave a freight of a fraction less than 3¾ cents. The Watertown gets 4 cents on corn to Kingston and the consignee pays the tolls. During the afternoon a rumor was circulated to the effect that orders had been received from New York instructing shippers to engage all of the available tonnage on the market to load wheat. The following were the engagements:

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Prop R. A. Packer, oats	65,000
Prop John B. Lyon, wheat	[illegible]
Prop John B. Lyon, corn	20,000
Prop John B. Lyon, rye	[illegible]
To Ogdensburg.	
Prop D. M. Wilson, oats	45,000
Prop Oneida, corn	12,000
Prop Oneida, oats	15,000
To Oswego.	
Schr Penokee, corn	22,500
To Kingston.	
Schr Watertown, corn	21,000
To Collingwood.	
Schr Mary D. Ayer, corn	25,000
Schr Ellen Spry, oats	[illegible]
Total	342,500

There were no iron-ore charters reported. Lumber-carriers were a drug on the market, there being little or no demand from shippers. Vessels going to Georgian Bay will experience considerable difficulty in obtaining back cargoes. Several vessels are on the way up light, having failed to pick up a load at any of the Lake Huron ports.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Lake freights continue firm at former rates, 75@80 cents for coal from Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee and Chicago, $1.05 for ore from Marquette, and about 75 cents from Escanaba. The stmr A. Everett was engaged today to take coal from Ashtabula to Milwaukee at 75 cents; barge Carney, coal from Cleveland to Saginaw at 35 cents; steam-barge J. E. Mills, coal from Cleveland to Port Huron on private terms. The schr H. P. Baldwin, reported last week as chartered for coal from Lorain to Milwaukee on private terms, is engaged as soon as she is unloaded at Milwaukee for a cargo of ore from Escanaba at 80 cents. The prop Nipigon takes coal from Cleveland to Hancock, and the prop N. K. Fairbank coal from Lorain to Milwaukee, both on private terms. The schr Col. Cook, now at Racine, has been ordered today by her owners at this port to strip and lay up for the season.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Coal freights were firm at 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. The charters comprise the stmrs V. H. Ketcham, John Pridgeon, Conemaugh, and Conestoga, for Chicago, and the stmr W. H. Barnum and schr F. M. Knapp, for Milwaukee. Canal freights advanced quite a little on wheat—no other grain moving. Shipments were made at 5¾ cents on wheat to New York, but shippers demanded and received a rebate called "monkey-money" of $10 on each load, equal to ¼ cent. The boats were paid the full rate, the ¼ cent coming out of the forwarders. The stmr M. M. Drake, which brought down a cargo of grain from Chicago, goes light to Detroit for a load of wheat to this port. The stmr Iron Chief and consort Iron State, which came with wheat from Detroit, will go light to Marquette for ore.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The schr Itasca was chartered today to go to Green Bay to load 22,500 bu of wheat for Buffalo at 3 cents. The schr John O'Neill was chartered for ore from Escanaba to an Ohio port at 75 cents.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

LOGGINGS.

While coming down the river yesterday the schr Lillie Pratt collided with a canalboat. Both craft were damaged, though not seriously.

The alterations to North Halsted street bridge necessitated narrowing the draw. The big ship Golden Age can scarcely squeeze through.

The steamship H. E. Packer collided with the tug Robert Tarrant while coming down the North Branch. The tug had her pilot-house badly damaged.

The crew of the schr Moonlight commenced stripping her yesterday morning, but received orders to cease work. Her owner evidently expects to obtain another grain cargo.

Notice is hereby given that Oct. 25 a fog-bell, struck by machinery, will be established at Point Iroquois light-station, Lake Superior. During thick and foggy weather this bell will be sounded, giving a single blow at intervals of twelve seconds.

A disgraceful row occurred at the blow-off dock Sunday afternoon, in which a score or more tugmen participated. Revolvers were drawn, but no shots were fired. Lines were cut and tugs set adrift. Several men were badly bruised, and a deckhand had his head smashed with a monkey-wrench. No arrests.

During the gale Sunday the steamship J. R. Whiting and consort Guiding Star, bound for Chicago, found shelter at the Manitous. Yesterday morning they got under way again, but the Whiting's piston got loose and her air-pump gave out. She was picked up and towed into Frankfort. Capt. McArthur telegraphed that he should be ready to leave this morning.

The body of an unknown man was taken out of the river at the lumber market yesterday. It was found under the bows of the schr Maggie Dall, and, although not identified, is supposed to have been a sailor. He was drowned last week. About midnight the watchman of the steam-barge J. H. Shrigley heard a splash and found a hat floating in the river. There were no cries heard, and it is supposed that some drunken sailor fell off the dock.

Several vessels commenced stripping yesterday. Among those that are in winter quarters at this port are the schrs H. D. Moore, J. F. Tracy, A. G. Morey, Australia, C. North, Adriatic, George D. Dousman, Antelope, T. Y. Avery, Carrier, Cuyahoga, Ebenezer, Cecelia, G. Ellen, B. F. Wade, Arctic, Forrest, Minnie Slauson, Mystic, J. V. Taylor, John Bean, Annie Dall, and Tempest. The large lake tug Thomas Spear and one of the Bay de Noque barges and the stmr Imperial are also laid up.

The cautionary storm signal caused vessel Captains to remain inside, but few vessels leaving port during the day.

The storm-signal has been up since Sunday night. A heavy northerly gale is raging at almost every port on the entire chain of lakes. The afternoon weather report recorded violent winds at every port on Lake Michigan except Chicago. At Milwaukee a gale was blowing from the north. Here the wind was light from the southwest. Vessels arriving last night reported one of the fiercest storms of the season and a heavy sea running. It had not reached Chicago up to a late hour, but there was every indication that the wind would shift before morning.

AROUND THE LAKES.

HEROISM REWARDED.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The brave men who risked their lives to save the crew of the wrecked schr Early Bird nearly two weeks ago were rewarded today. A number of citizens presented Capt. A. D. Campbell with a silver tea-set and each of the seven men comprising the crew were given a handsome gold medal.

DISABLED OUTSIDE.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The prop Maggie Marshall broke down outside yesterday and was towed here. A loose coupling-bolt was the cause.

THE MOWATT'S QUICK TRIP.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The schr James Mowatt made the run from Chicago to this port in sixty hours, which is claimed to be the fastest time ever made by a sailing vessel.

MILWAUKEE PORT NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Hugh Murray, the sailor who fell into the hold of the barge Northwest last week, died at the Marine Hospital today. The deceased was 45 years of age and single. His body is to be taken to Buffalo.

The fleet which sought shelter in the bay during the southerly gale of yesterday got under way this afternoon.

The schr Ironsides, lumber-laden for Chicago, ran in here last night with her foresail gone and mainsail split. She is still here making repairs.

A heavy northeaster has prevailed since noon. The schrs Boaz and Burt Barnes ran back on account of the heavy sea.

The schr Col. Cook, which is discharging coal at Racine, is leaking badly and will be towed here to be docked.

The steam-barge D. W. Rust was docked today for an overhauling before going into winter quarters.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The prop James Fisk arrived from Chicago last night. After discharging her cargo she will be laid up here, and the damage caused by fire at Detroit will be repaired when convenient. A little of her flour was damaged by water thrown to quench the fire. Her oats had not been elevated at dark, but they are believed to be uninjured. The schr King Sisters, ashore at Mohawk Island, is loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth for this port. She is insured for $6,000 in the Continental. Capt. Michael Galvin left this morning for Port Colborne, whence he will go with a tug to the King Sisters' assistance.

Owing to the sea nothing could today be done towards releasing the tug J. W. Kramer, sunk on Horseshoe Reef. It is thought that she has not been much damaged by reason of the wind and seas.

R. P. Fitzgerald of Milwaukee was in port today. He was figuring on the new compound engine for the stmr C. J. Kershaw, of which he is part owner. No decision has yet been reached in the matter.

The stmrs V. H. Ketcham and John Pridgeon, wheat-laden, arrived from Detroit today. They go to Chicago with coal cargoes.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Bell Laurie. Weather clear; wind south.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived since Saturday—Props Ida M. Torrent, J. C. Suit, from Muskegon, lumber. The same cleared today for Muskegon. Weather pleasant; wind south.

STURGEON BAY CANAL, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Westchester and Elida. Cleared—Schr C. J. Magill. Wind-bound—Schrs Lumberman, S. J. Luff, Milton H. Rand. Wind fresh from the northwest.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Sanford, Weston; schr Sardinia. Departed—Props Sanford, Weston; William H. Gratwick, with barge Robert L. Fryer, lumber, Townsands; schr Sardinia, shingles, Chicago.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmrs Transfer, Menominee, G. P. Heath, schrs David Macy, Soud, Evaline Bates, Pilot, Transfer, S. P. Wilson. Cleared—Stmrs Menominee, Tempest, schrs Transfer, S. P. Wilson, David Macy.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Departures—Props Albert Soper, E. Thompson, Michael Groh, schrs O. Boyce, Japan, L. B. Shepard, for Chicago; schr South Haven, for Milwaukee; prop A. B. Colborn, for Michigan City. Weather clear; wind south, light.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schrs E. Stanton, Lincoln Dall, Mocking Bird, Eliza Day, Four Brothers, for Chicago; schrs Leo, Active, for Milwaukee; Little George, for Muskegon. Vessels in port—Nellie Church, Silver Cloud. Wind northeast, blowing a gale; a heavy sea is running.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Rube Richards, W. L. Brown, schrs Genoa, Bertha Barnes, G. W. Davis, May Richards. Sailed—Prop W. L. Brown, schrs Thomas Parsons, G. W. Davis. Wind northeast, fresh; weather cloudy. The disabled prop Raleigh will leave for Manitowoc as soon as the wind lulls.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived yesterday—Prop Charles Rietz, Fayette, Hilton, George Burnham, George Markham, Maggie Marshall; schrs H. Taber, J. B. Newland, G. W. Naghtin, L. A. Simpson, M. Capron, H. Pratt, Cuba, White Cloud. Sailed—Prop Hilton, Fayette, N. Torrent, Charles Rietz; schrs A. W. Luckey, F. Lester, Melitta. A gale is blowing from the northeast.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—In harbor—Lem Ellsworth, Pewaukee, Venus, Banner, George Steel, H. A. Muir, Flying Cloud, Jessie Scarth. A violent gale from the southwest prevailed yesterday and last night; northwest wind today. There are indications of snow.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Prop Tacoma. Down—None. Passed up today—Prop Scotia No. 1, New York, Alaska, City of Rome and consort. Down—Props Clarion, Avon, Dean Richmond; schrs E. C. Hutchinson, Zach Chandler, Columbia. Wind south, light; weather clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed down—Clarion, 12:30 a. m.; Columbia, 1 p. m.; Smith Moore, 4 p. m.; Dean Richmond, 5 p. m. Up—Allegheny and barges, 7 p. m.; Lehigh, 11 p. m.; Vanderbilt, 11:30 p. m.; Avon, 10 a. m.; Australasia, 1:45 a. m.; Fred Kelly and consort and Richmond, 6 a. m.; Tacoma, 8 a. m.; P. S. Marsh, 9 a. m.; Scotia, 12 m.; New York, 5 p. m. Wind northwest, heavy. The storm signals are up.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schrs Pathfinder, 7 a. m.; Golden West, 8:20 a. m.; props Clyde, 11:30 a. m.; H. Colomberry and consort, 12:30 p. m. Up—Oscar Townsend with schr Edward Kelly, 7 a. m.; H. P. Baldwin and three barges, 8:20 a. m.; schr Mineral State, 8:30 a. m.; Sparta and consort, 9 a. m.; Messenger, 10:30 a. m.; schr A. S. Vickery, 12:15 p. m.; Higgie, 1:30 p. m. The schr Camden got her foresail repaired and left at dark. Wind northeast, fresh; weather cold and rainy.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

WASHBURN, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Idaho arrived from Buffalo with merchandise, and cleared for Duluth.

ONTONAGON, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge McBrier and consorts from Cleveland. Wind northeast, light, with snow.

L'ANSE, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Cleared—Macey with Ishpeming and Burt, loaded with lumber. Passed up—Osceola. Down—Arctic.

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Hodge and Winslow, Duluth; Empire State, Osceola and China, Buffalo; Pacific with Commodore and W. T. Peck, Cleveland. Cleared—Empire State, Osceola, and China, Duluth; Hodge and Winslow, Buffalo; Pacific and consorts, Ontonagon, to load lumber for Detroit and Cleveland. Wind northeast; light snow.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Nyack, Empire State, City of Fremont, Northerner. Cleared—Props Russia, Kasota. Wind north. The following boats are in the harbor wind-bound: Props Nyack, City of Fremont, Wocakan; schr R. Winslow. The props Wyles, City of Cleveland, Northerner, Nahant, and schrs R. Winslow and Siberia are loading.

LAKE HURON.

GODERICH, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr N. C. West, from Sandusky, coal. Wind southwest, fresh; weather fine and clear.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Prop Saginaw Valley, schr Mowatt. Departed—Prop Saginaw Valley. Wind west, shifting to north; weather mild and cloudy. There was a heavy gale last night.

LAKE ERIE.

LORAIN, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Geo. T. Hope, Buffalo, light.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Entered—Prop D. C. Whitney, Cleveland, light; schr Wayne, Cleveland, light; props Delaware and Juniata, Chicago. Cleared—Prop D. C. Whitney, Chicago, coal; schr C. J. Wells, props Delaware, Juniata, Buffalo.

ASHTABULA, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Prop Egyptian, Buffalo, light; prop Wallula and schr Niagara, Two Harbors, ore; prop Argonaut and schr S. C. Burton, Marquette, ore; prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, ore; schrs H. Bissell, Monitor, and Nelson Bloom, all Escanaba, ore. Clearances—Prop H. Chisholm, Chicago, coal; schrs P. S. Marsh, Chicago, coal; Anna Voight, Cleveland, light; Wayne and Leonard Hanna, Erie, light; J. F. Card, Cleveland, light; H. Fitzhugh, Vermilion, light; R. Halaran, Toledo, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props W. H. Barnum, Chicago, corn; James Fisk, Chicago, oats, flour, etc.; Araxes, Menominee, lumber; M. M. Drake, Chicago, corn; barge L. W. Drake, Marinette, lumber. Clearances—Props Conemaugh, Chicago, 1,300 tons coal; Conestoga, Chicago, 1,300 tons coal; Rochester, Chicago, 1,500 tons coal; Araxes, Green Bay, 450 tons coal; St. Paul, Toledo, sundries; Iron Chief, Duluth, light; Milwaukee, Chicago, sundries; Fountain City, Duluth, sundries; schrs Iron State, Duluth, light; Minnehaha, Duluth, 1,200 tons coal.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Props Arizona, Buffalo, merchandise; Sarah E. Sheldon, Marquette, ore; St. Louis, Buffalo, merchandise; H. Chisholm, Ashtabula, coal; Toledo, Buffalo, merchandise; schrs W. S. Crosthwait, Two Harbors, ore; S. P. Ely and Fayette Brown, Marquette, ore; F. Card, Ashtabula Harbor, light; Bolivia, Ogdensburg, ore. Clearances—Props Arizona and St. Louis, Duluth, merchandise; H. Chisholm, Chicago, coal; Toledo, Chicago, merchandise; Republic, Marquette, light; H. B. Tuttle, Heron Bay, merchandise; schrs Melbourne, Hancock, light; Grace Holland, Marquette, light; W. S. Crosthwaite, Hancock, light. Wind southwest, fresh; weather hazy.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schr Hartford, Chicago to Kingston, corn; prop Scotia, Duluth to Kingston, wheat. Up—Nothing. In harbor, wind-bound—Steam-barge Annie Smith and schr Erie Belle. Wind southwest, brisk.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schrs J. C. King, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Dauntless, Weller's Bay to Cleveland, iron-ore; E. Blake, Weller's Bay to Cleveland, iron-ore; props St. Magnus, Charlotte to Port Arthur, coal; C. N. Pratt, Weller's Bay to Cleveland, iron-ore. Down—Schrs Bangalore, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; Jennie White, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; props Rhoda Emily, Chicago to Ogdensburg, oats. Weather fair, warm, and mild, with strong south and southwest winds.

LAKE ONTARIO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Abercorn, from East Saginaw, lumber.

GARDEN ISLAND, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Sylvester Neelon, from Toledo, staves.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props W. L. Frost, Rhoda Emily. Sailed—Props W. J. Averill, Rhoda Emily. Weather fair; wind [illegible] strong.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props St. Magnus, William J. Averill. Cleared—[illegible] St. Magnus, Chicago, coal; William J. Averill, Chicago, coal. Wind southwest, fresh; weather [illegible] and warm.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—[illegible] Camanche, from Chicago, corn; Bangalore, Toledo, wheat. There was a heavy southwesterly gale from 11 o'clock until 4 today. The prop Buckeye and consorts York State and Sam Flint, cleared light, had to run back, owing to the gale. The stmr [illegible] of the Richelieu Line was detained in port. The [illegible] Corinthian of the same line is detained by the gale at South Bay. Thermometer, 60°; wind southwest, fresh; clear weather.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr Lake Forrest, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Menekaunee, lumber.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Mediator, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Oneida, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr Myrtie, Pine Lake, lumber.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, gravel.
Prop Oneko, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Eagle Wing, Charlevoix, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Parana, Duncan City, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Business, Erie, light.
Schr Thomas Hume, Buffalo, light.
Schr E. J. McVea, Masonville, mill supplies.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, 4,800 plates spelter.
Prop H. E. Packer, Buffalo, 45,000 bu flaxseed, [illegible] bu oats.
Schr Iver Lawson, Alpena, light.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 53,000 bu corn, [illegible] bu flour, 1,178 sacks bran.

THE STERLING SCANDAL.

Comprehensive Reply to the Charges Made by the Ex-Rev. Mr. Smith.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 11th inst. appears a letter from R. M. Smith, late Methodist minister at this place. I wish to correct some misstatements in that letter by giving the real facts. It is not true that certain ladies charged Mr. Smith with misconduct in specifications to the church. I preferred the charges myself, and the ladies in question gave evidence of the truth of such charges before a committee of seven Methodist ministers duly appointed by the Presiding Elder. These gentlemen were reputable ministers of the church and acquaintances of Mr. Smith. They heard the evidence of the ladies referred to, and without dissent declared him guilty of having committed adultery in one instance and of having attempted it in the other, and he was suspended from the ministry until session of conference. The witnesses on the trial below were examined and cross-examined. Their evidence was reduced to writing from the reporter's notes. At the conference, to which Mr. Smith appealed his case, this testimony was read. No new evidence was offered by the prosecution on the trial of the case at conference. There was no understanding had before going to trial that the reputed evidence should be read, on condition that certain witnesses should be produced. The evidence fully supported the charges, and it was competent, without any agreement. Evidence to prove anything outside the charges preferred would not have been competent, and would have been ruled out. If Mr. Smith wished to show anything by certain witnesses to his advantage he should have notified them to come and furnished them means to travel. He did neither. It is the veriest pretense that anything different could have been shown by the presence of the alleged witnesses. It is an after thought—an invention too transparent to deceive anybody. Mr. Smith in the conference at Rockford was tried by fifteen ministers of the Methodist Church. They signed a unanimous verdict that he was guilty as charged in the specifications. Two juries of his own profession have found Mr. Smith guilty. Was he guilty? Comment is unnecessary.

Now as to blackmailing Mr. Smith and threatening him, as suggested in his letter, permit me to say: It nowhere appears, nor can it be made to appear, that there ever was a motive to blackmail Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith had no money for anybody to get; he had nothing, in fact, that would induce anybody to attempt to blackmail him. The poorest kind of a poor Methodist minister blackmailed for what? Threatened for what object or purpose? The parties who testified against this minister of unrighteousness could get no glory from the transaction. Why should they want to drive him out of the country? No sufficient motive appears to have them go through so much to achieve so unimportant an end. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Smith is an "old offender." In his retreat from Sterling he seeks to patch up a dismantled reputation, and smooth the way for admission into society elsewhere. Men who [illegible] never see the justice of the law that hangs them. Mr. Smith affects innocence! He pretends that he has been grossly injured. He suggests that he will make those who have uncovered his moral deformity amenable before a court of justice. Why does he not do so at once? The courts are open. The way is clear. Let justice be done to Mr. Smith, and all the good people here will say amen.

JOHN PECK.

TOM OCHILTREE BUYS A PIG.

The Pig Was Raised on the Queen's Shore Farm at Windsor Castle.

New York *Sun:* A young man with black eyes and blonde mustache and imperial, dressed like a dude, mounted the auction-block at the American Horse Exchange Wednesday, and began to sell pigs. He was P. J. Kellogg. He talked like a Java parrot, and his banged hair shook like the fetlock of a horse as he pounded the desk with his mallet. He was selling Prince Albert pigs, imported by J. Fisher Satterthwaite of Nutley Farm, N. J. The pigs were from the Queen's Shore Farm at Windsor Castle. Harry Hill bought one for $50. Dr. William W. Bowlby got another for $75. Robert C. Brown took a runt for 40, and sent it to George Hopecraft's restaurant in Franklin street.

Finally a magnificent pig was put up. The dude auctioneer called attention to its fine points, expatiating on the plumpness of the pig's chops, the droop of its eyelids, the ivory-like whiteness of its hoofs, and the flexibility of its tail. A sturdy-knit gentleman, with auburn hair and small freckled hands, became an interested spectator. There was a hardly-perceptible squint in his off eye. He carried his head like a short-legged dog, sidling as he ran. He wore clothes made by Poole of London, and shoes made by Grandissime of Paris. He was evidently charmed by the pig, and in the intervals of the bidding he closed one eye and fondly gazed at it with the other. The auctioneer deftly led the bidders over the hundred mark, and closed by shouting, "And-five, an'-five, an'-five—a-hundred-and-five dollars, third and last time. Sold to Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree for $105."

The Texas Congressman drew off his undressed gants de Suede and planked down the money. His glances of admiration were not reciprocated by the pig. Indeed, the animal scratched his hock and regarded the gallant Colonel with supreme indifference.

"What am I going to do with it?" he said in response to the question of a friend. "Well, I hardly know yet. I did think of crossing him with the piny woods hog of Deaf Smith County, Texas, and then I reckoned that my Malvolian friend Gifford of the San Antonio *Daily Light* might like him. He's had powerful experience with hogs in Texas. But since I've looked at the pig's chops and general physical and mental characteristics, I've about made up my mind to send him to the Democratic National Committee. He'll be readily recognized and appreciated there without any printed pedigree."

FOREST POLICE IN GERMANY.

Cornhill Magazine: In Germany the woods have their police, whose duty it is to see that no devastation is wrought by inconsiderate owners. No man may cut down his trees without the sanction of these authorities. The reason is that wood is the staple fuel of the country, and if the Government did not step in to protect the people against their own improvidence the peasants would speedily sweep away all their forests to enable them to clear the mortgages which the Jews hold on their lands. In Bavaria the price of fuel rose between 1830 and 1860 as much as 60 per cent, and building timber rose 70 per cent. In the sixteenth century the forests had dwindled so much, and the cost of firing had risen so high, that the Princes took the forests under their sovereign protection, and appointed a class of officials whose duty it was to see after the fuel supply in their provinces, and look to the protection of trees just as the police have to see to the protection of citizens. One result has been that no trees are allowed to grow longer than when they have reached maturity. After they have attained a certain age their rate of growth is so slow that their room is needed for younger plants and they are cut down. Thus a pine reaches its perfection after its 80th year, and goes back after its 90th. As a rule, a forest is cleared and replanted every thirty years and it is an exception anywhere to see an older pine or beech. But the Bohmer Wald has not been subject to this policement and there do remain in it magnificent pines several hundred years old.

BUYING INDIANA.

Program of the Democratic Corruptionists to Capture That State.

Pithy Predictions from the Hon. Cassius M. Clay—A Menace to Public Peace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Halstead to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*.]—Authentic information has reached me relating to Indiana that will be of much interest to the people of that state. Thursday morning several businessmen, in a political way, from New Orleans, left this city for Indianapolis.

The business-men in question have attended for several years to the bullying and swindling requisite to the maintenance of the Democratic ascendency in Louisiana, and have been fattened by the spoils of the State. What those persons signify will be clearly understood by those who remember that the nomination of Grover Cleveland by the Democratic Convention was the work of three rings of corruptionists. That is to say, the New York, Ohio, and Louisiana rings. The Ohio ring having been defeated at home, the Louisiana ringsters have gathered up the available boodle in New York and are now in Indiana. The sum of money they had at command when they started was $200,000 and they expect $200,000 more. The language of the leader of the party the night before he took the cars for Indiana was, "We shall work the State on the Dorsey plan." What that means in the mouth of a Democrat cannot be misapprehended. The Democrats know they cannot carry Ohio in November, and their policy is to concentrate in the West on Indiana. I propose to give an especial assurance to all concerned that the report of the departure of the Louisiana missionaries for Indiana is not a campaign fancy. I shall not state how the news happened to be astray so far as to reach me, but it would excite a general smile if I should mention the route in traveled.

I apprehend that presently it will be made manifest that the Democracy have laid siege to Indiana; that they will pour in their forces from Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, three certain Republican States, and from Kentucky, a certain Democratic State.

Cassius M. Clay, in a letter to the New York *Sun*, states the points as to the Ohio election very forcibly. The letter is as follows:

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—SIR: The victory of the Republicans in Ohio yesterday settles the Presidential election. The same vital issues which have tided Maine and Ohio to victory assure us that the great Republic will not go down in death before the shotgun policy of the Bourbon Nihilists of the Solid South. The attempt of the worshipers of force and fraud to inaugurate Southern methods and rule free North by bands of imported roughs, and the imprisonment of over 100 blacks by a criminal Bourbon police, and other crimes, show the American people what they would have to bear should the Nihilists get National control. It remains now for every lover of popular government to complete the victory of yesterday by the annihilation of the pseudo-Democracy. The Solid South is an eternal menace to liberty and civilization. The Bourbon Nihilist Democracy must perish forever. C. M. CLAY."

The *Sun* says:

"We agree with Gen. Clay that the result of the Ohio election virtually settles the question of the Presidential contest. Its moral effect is very great indeed."

In the *World* of this date is the following special:

"CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 17.—A gentleman from New Orleans, who spent election-day here, and sailed the polls, said; 'I was in New Orleans during the days of bayonet rule, and the intimidation by Federal forces with muskets then was not a whit greater than the intimidation here in Cincinnati Tuesday by United States Marshals with their double-action bulldog revolvers.'"

Now, this New Orleans gentleman is no doubt one of those persons always made uncomfortable by the appearance of the authority of the United States. He did not like it, of course, when the power of the United States was put up over New Orleans, and Ben Butler ordered the hanging of Mumford. That was a sad affair. The United States Marshals in Cincinnati prevented the casting in that city by Confederate repeaters, provided for the occasion, of 20,000 fraudulent votes. That is the precise truth, and that is what the whining of Southern refugees is about. The gang of Democratic storm rulers in Cincinnati, who have recently been in the ascendant, estimated their fraud capacity with the machinery they had organized at 10,000. But when they cry out that they were wronged it amounts to an assertion that they had a right to perpetrate a fraud of 20,000 votes. This is an object lesson of Democratic reform.

In the Cincinnati special to the *World* appears the following:

"The Democrats are preparing to appoint an immense force of Deputy-Sheriffs to prevent a repetition of this sort of intimidation at the November election."

This Democratic declaration that they intend at the Presidential election to have on hand an immense force of Deputy-Sheriffs, "to prevent the intimidation of voters," is in effect a threat of civil war. The Sheriff in Cincinnati holds his place through fraud and ring manipulation of the courts, and is the man under whose peculiar defense of the jail the court-house was burned. He represents the bloody and rotten ring that has ruled Cincinnati for some years, and that has reached a degree of rascality hardly conceivable. The Democrats did not dare to put up their present Sheriff for reelection, but selected a really popular and decent sort of man, but such was the sentiment of the people as to the abuses of the Sheriff's office that the Republican candidate had more than 5,000 majority. The Sheriff has the right to appoint an immense force of Deputy-Sheriffs. The Democrats have the police of the city, and a force of Deputy-Sheriffs is uncalled for and a menace; and the purpose of such a force is beyond doubt to secure the freedom of the city to Kentucky repeaters.

BARKING AT AN EMPTY HOLE.

An Old Story by Mr. Beecher, with a Modern Application.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[Editor of the New York *Tribune*.]—Those of your readers who had part in the Presidential campaign of 1856 will remember the charge that the Republican candidate was a Roman Catholic. The charge was exploded early in the canvass, but one opposition paper in this city continued to write about it. A perpetual din was kept up by that one paper. Every one laughed at it.

Mr. Beecher finally voiced the judgment of the people in "The Dog Noble, and the Empty Hole." The newspaper, and its chief editor, ran through the balance of that campaign as "Dog Noble."

"Dog Noble" has a place in the present canvass, in which the exploded "Mulligan letters" charges are being revamped against Mr. Blaine; and every one of your readers can make the appropriate substitution of names and epithets. So let them have "Dog Noble." Mr. Beecher depicted him, word for word: The copy herewith is from "Eyes and Ears," by Henry Ward Beecher (pp. 101-8), published by Tuckner & Fields, 1863. Very truly yours,

FOGY.

THE DOG NOBLE AND THE EMPTY HOLE.

The first summer which we spent in Lenox we had along a very intelligent dog named Noble. He was learned in many things, and by no dog-lore excited so the undying admiration of the children. But there were some things which Noble could not learn. Having on one occasion seen a red squirrel run into a hole in a stone wall, he could not be persuaded that he was not there forever.

Several red squirrels lived close to the house and had become familiar, but not tame. They used to come down from the maple-trees with a running coolness, they would run along the fence almost within reach, they would cock their tails and sail across the road to the barn; and yet there was such a well-timed calculation in all their apparent rashness that Noble invariably arrived at the critical spot just as the squirrel left it.

On one occasion Noble was so close upon his wary friend that, unable to get up the next tree, he dodged into a hole in the wall, and through the chinks, emerged at a little distance, and sprang into the tree. The intense astonishment of the dog at that hole can hardly be described. He filled it full of barking. He paused and scratched as if undermining a bass-wood. Standing off at a little distance, he would smell the hole with a gaze as intense and fixed as if he were trying magnetism on it. Then, his tail extended, and every hair thereon bristled, he would rush at the empty hole with a prodigious onslaught.

The imaginary squirrel haunted Noble night and day. The very squirrel himself would run before his face into the tree, and, crouched like a crotch, would sit silently watching the slow process of bombarding the empty hole with great sobriety and relish. But Noble did not allow of no doubts. His convictions that that hole had a squirrel in it continued unshaken for six weeks. When all other occupations failed this hole remained to him. When there were no more chickens to harry, no pigs to bite, no cattle to chase, no children to romp with, no expeditions to make with the grown folks, and when he had slept all that his dogship would hold, he would walk out of the yard, yawn and stretch himself, and then look wistfully at the hole, as if thinking to himself, "Well, as there is nothing else to do, I may as well try that hole again!"

We had almost forgotten this little trait, until the conduct of the New York *Express*, in respect to Col. Fremont's religion, brought it ludicrously to mind again. Col. Fremont is, and always has been, as sound a Protestant as John Knox ever was. He was bred in the Protestant faith and has never changed. He is unacquainted with the doctrines and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and has never attended the services of that church, with two or three exceptions, when curiosity, or some extrinsic reason, led him as a witness. We do not state this on vague belief. We know what we say. We say it upon our own personal honor and proper knowledge. Col. Fremont never was, and is not now, a Roman Catholic. He has never been wont to attend that church. Nor has he in any way, directly or indirectly, given occasion for this report.

It is a gratuitous falsehood—utter, barren, absolute, unqualified. The story has been got up for political effect. It is still circulated for that reason, and, like other political lies, it is a sheer, unscrupulous falsehood from top to bottom, from the core to the skin, and from the skin back to the core again. In all its parts—in pulp, tegument, rind, cell, and seed—it is a thorough and total untruth, and they who spread it bear false witness. And as to all the stories of the Fulmer, etc., as to supposed conversations with Fremont, in which he defended the mass, and what not, they are pure fictions. They never happened. The authors of them are slanderers; the men who believe them are dupes; the men who spread them become indorsers of willful and corrupt libelers.

But the *Express*, like Noble, has now opened on this hole in the wall, and can never be done barking at it. Day after day it resorts to this empty hole. When everything else fails this resource remains. There they are, indefatigable—the *Express* and Noble—a church without a Fremont, and Noble without a squirrel in it.

In some respects, however, the dog had the advantage. Sometimes we thought it could be really believed that there was a squirrel there. But at other times he apparently had an inkling of the ridiculousness of his conduct, for he would drop his tail and walk toward us with his tongue out and his eyes a little salant, seeming to say: "My dear sir, you don't understand a dog's feelings. I should of course much prefer a squirrel, but if I can't have that an empty hole is better than nothing. I imagine how I would catch him if he was there. Besides, people who pass by don't know the facts. They think that I have got something. It is needful to keep up my reputation for sagacity. Besides, to tell the truth, I have looked into that hole so long that I have half persuaded myself that there is a squirrel there, or will be, if I keep on."

Well, every dog must have his day, and every dog must have his way. No doubt if we were to bring back Noble now, after two summers' absence, he would make straight for that hole in the wall with just as much zeal as ever.

We never read the *Express* nowadays without thinking involuntarily, "Goodness, the dog is letting off at that hole again."

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett Disposes of a Number of Cases.

A number of cases were decided yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett, the first one being that of the Marine Grain & Stock Exchange against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, and the Board of Trade, which came up on a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction previously issued in the State Court. The defense was that the complainant ran a bucketshop, and that the board had a right to refuse to give it quotations. The Judge said the case was very like the others which had been before him a year or two ago. The members of the board had the right, it being a private organization, to shut their doors, if they so wished, and keep all their dealings and transactions secret. The information as to quotations was collected at great expense, and it was evident if any person could be allowed to go on the floor and obtain the quotations also members would suffer a great loss. There was nothing unreasonable or contrary to public policy in permitting members to have exclusive control of their business, and the injunction would have to be dissolved.

In the case of the United States Court against Fraser, the axle-grease man, the Judge sustained the demurrer to the bill. This was a bill to cancel two patents issued to Fraser, one dated Sept. 9, 1879, the other Oct. 21, 1880, for improvement in the method of distilling resin oils on the ground they had been fraudulently procured. The Judge said it appeared as though the bill was not filed in the interest of the public, but arose out of some private controversy, and was only brought under cover of the United States to enable the real parties in interest to secure their own private ends. The bill was not authorized by any special act of Congress, and the demurrer to it would be sustained.

In the case of the Goodyear Rubber Company against the New Jersey Rubber Company to prevent infringement of complainants' trade-mark, Judge Blodgett granted an injunction on the ground that the complainants were entitled to the exclusive use of their corporate name on their goods to distinguish them without reference to any letters patent or trade-marks.

Judge Blodgett also overruled the motions for new trial in the suits brought by several New York and Philadelphia merchants against M. C. McDonald to recover the value of some diamonds worth about $5,000. These were claimed to have been lost by a broker of the plaintiffs while gambling in McDonald's rooms at "The Store." The Judge heard the case that spring and found in favor of the defendant.

Items.

In July, 1865, as Mrs. Eliza Hunerberg was enjoying a nap in her cottage close to the Northwestern Railroad tracks she was startled by the appearance of the cowcatcher and boiler-head of a locomotive in her room. There had been an accident on the road, and the engine was thrown from the track and driven through the side of her house. She sued the railroad company for $5,000 damages, and the case is now on hearing before Judge Gary.

Sunday, the 13th inst., Mrs. Ellen Egan and two female friends took a west-bound car of the Chicago West Division Railway Company. One of the friends, it is said, paid the fares for the party, but the conductor on a subsequent round demanded Mrs. Egan's fare. She told him it had been paid, but he refused to accept her word, and, on her refusing to pay, put her off the car. Yesterday she began a suit for $5,000 against the company.

A petition for habeas corpus was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Michael and Mary McFadden to get possession of their 5-year-old boy, Charles Percy, who is now in the custody of Charles and Ellen Epley, at No. 5117 Wentworth avenue. The latter claim the boy was given to them, and that on that understanding they had supported him as their own. The case will be heard this morning by Judge Moran.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

10,282—Hibernia Insurance Company vs. William T. McCormick and James A. Miller. Asst., $15,000. O. E. Sessions, atty.

10,283—Same vs. same. Asst., $10,000. Same atty.

10,284—John Dorman et al. vs. L. Dey, E. H. Goodman, Normand S. Ding, Samuel H. Van Sickler, and William Masters. Asst., $2,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

10,285—Dennis Lang & Co. vs. Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company. Asst., $10,000. Transcript of record from Circuit Court of Cook County. George O. Ide, atty.

10,286—Western Electric Company vs. same. Asst., $5,000. Transcript of record from Circuit Court of Cook County. Williams & Thompson, attys.

10,287—C. F. Gibbs et al. vs. New Orleans Insurance Company. Asst., $5,000. Knauf & Mayer, attys.

10,288—P. Cascelles et al. vs. Byron R. Otis and Charles T. Otis. Asst., $5,000. B. R. McClanahan and S. E. Dale, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Tl. Marine Grain & Stock Exchange vs. Western Union Tel. Co.: mo. to dis. inj. sust., ing. dis. and iv. file sug. of dam.—Goodyear Rubber Co. vs. N. J. Rubber Co.: same; mo. for inj. granted as prayed.—Sh. Blades vs. Rand, McNally & Co.: dem. to bill sust. and iv. to ans. in twenty days.—Sh. United States vs. Fraser: dem. to bill sust.—Sh. N. Y. Grape-Sugar Co. vs. Peoria Grape-Sugar Co.: mo. of deft. to dis. for want of jurisdiction sust.—Sh. Same vs. Peoria Starch Mfg. Co.: same ord.—Sh. Winslow vs. Leland: deft. Anna C. Eastman ruled to ans. by Oct. 25, death of Lothrop.—Sh. Rutter vs. Tabor et al.: mo. for ext. of time to file bill of revivor.—Sh. Vacuum Washing Machine Co. vs. Woolsey: mo. for export to ex. does sust.—Sh. Avery vs. Avery et al.: mo. for ext. of time vs. Tabor vs. Calumet & Chicago Canal & D. Co.: ref. to Bishop.—Sh. Richter vs. Hieronymus: defts. Amerath & Martins enjoined from disposing of goods, etc., except in due course of business, and ord. to keep correct sect. of sales and purchases, etc.—Same vs. Same: same ord.—Sh

Mortgage Loans

In sums of $5,000 and upwards on Improved Chicago Real Estate negotiated by us at 6 per cent interest.

FRANCIS H. PEABODY & CO.,
181 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 21.—The markets on 'Change today were lower and dull. Only a few car-lots were sold. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 75c; October, 75c; November, 73½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 68c; No. 2 Northern cash, 66c; No. 3 cash, 55½c. Receipts—Wheat, 154,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 139,265 bu. In store—Wheat, 1,331,975 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat low r and shyer. No. 2 red, 76@77c cash, 76½c October, 77½@78½c November, 79½@79½c December, 81½c January, 80@80½c May—closing at inside prices. Corn lower and inactive: 47c cash, 39½ @40c November, 34½@34½c year, 33½@33½c January, 33½@33½c May—closing at lowest figures. Oats very dull: 26½@26½c cash; no options. Rye firmer; 51½c. Barley quiet; unchanged.

LEAD—Dull at $3.40@3.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 14½c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Firmer; $76 at the mill.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $1.50@1.60.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower: $15.00 for old. Bulk meats lower: 3½ to 30 day long clear, $5.75; short ribs, $6.12½; short clear, $6.25. Bacon steady: long clear, $7.50; short clear, $7.75@8; short ribs, $8.12½@8.25; short clear, $8.50@8.62½. Lard dull at $7.87½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 104,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 60,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 75,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 105,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firmer at 77½c for November, 79½@79¾c December, 80½c May. Corn higher: 39c November, 34½c year, 33½ January, 36½c May. Oats—Nothing done.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 21.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet. Receipts of wheat, 2,000 bush; Western superfine, $2.25@2.75; extra, $2.90@3.50; family, $3.75@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and active, closing dull; No. 3 winter red, spot, 85½@85¾c; October, 87¼@87½c; November, 87½@87¾c; December, 89¼@89½c; January, 91½@91¾c. Corn—Western nominal; mixed, January, 36c asked. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 30@33c; mixed, 29@30c. Rye steady at 52@53c. Hay—Steady and quiet.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $15.75 cash and October; $15.50 November. Lard—Prime steam, $7.55 cash and October; $7.65 November. Sweet-pickled hams firm: 11@12c.

BACON—Shoulders, $6 00@4.90. Clear rib sides, 8½c. Hams, 13@16½c. Lard—Refined, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; choice creamery, 30@32c; fair to good, 25@28c; best dairy, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Quiet; full steady; best new packed, 11½@ 12c.

EGGS—Firmer; 19@19½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat to Buffalo, 1½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 600 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 78c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; white lower; No. 2 mixed, 37½c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.50. Lard—No transactions. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; choice, firm; extra creamery, 29@30c.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.50 packing and butchers', $4.65@5.35; receipts, 1,830 head; shipments, 750 head.

EGGS—Firmer at 17½@18c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and easy; No. 2 cash, 77½c; November, 77½c; December, 79½c; January, 79½c; No. 3 red, 71½c; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu. Corn dull; No. 2, 47½c. Oats easier; No. 2 cash, 29½c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c. Rye steady at 52@53c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, 55½c; No. 3 spring extra, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $15.75 cash and October; $15.50 November. Lard—Prime steam, $7.55 cash and October; $7.65 November. Sweet-pickled hams firm: 11@12c.

BACON—Western, $6 00@4.90.

BUTTER—Steady; choice creamery, 30@32c; fair to good, 25@28c; best dairy, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Quiet; full steady; best new packed, 11½@ 12c.

EGGS—Firmer; 19@19½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat to Buffalo, 1½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 600 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 78c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; white lower; No. 2 mixed, 37½c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.50. Lard—No transactions. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; choice, firm; extra creamery, 29@30c.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.50 packing and butchers', $4.65@5.35; receipts, 1,830 head; shipments, 750 head.

EGGS—Firmer at 17½@18c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and easy; No. 2 cash, 77½c; November, 77½c; December, 79½c; January, 79½c; No. 3 red, 71½c; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu. Corn quiet; No. 2 cash and October, 48c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 cash and October, 29½c; year, 26c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime, $4.60 bid; October and November, $4.65 bid; December, $4.60 bid; $4.65 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 153,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 152,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,300 bu.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet at 76½c for No. 2 red cash; 76½c November; 77½c December; No. 3 red, 2 cars, 8 c cash, 8 c nominal October, 8 c nominal November; No. 3 red, 76c; long berry, 8c nominal. Receipts, 6c. (3 cars. Corn dull; No. 2 cash asked. Oats quiet; light mixed, 25c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3, 28c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat weak: cash, 69½@70½c; November, 65c bid, 65½c asked; December, 59½c bid, 56c asked. Corn lower; cash, 35½c; November, 30½c bid, 30½c asked; December, 27c; May, 29½c bid, 30¼ asked. Oats entirely nominal.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Butter and Cheese—Butter, which had been manipulated up-ward this week, remained under the influence of cool weather and generous offerings: 28c was paid in a few cases at the opening and 3c at the close: 720,270 lbs reported sold; about 1,000 boxes left; stained brings 1½@2c less. 11c offered for cream, but no sales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—COTTON—Future deliveries up to 5 p. m. were freely offered. The first call showed a loss of .05@.06c; the second a further loss of .05@.06c, and the third call 10 points more. Sales 29,900 bales, and 100 bales March at 10.21c, showing a decline of .12c from Saturday's closing quotations. October was offered at 10.07@10.08c; November, 9.85c; December, 9.85c; February, 10.06c; April, 10.36c; May, 10.50c; June, 10.63@10.64c; July, 10.72c. Futures closed dull, and 10@.06c higher than last Saturday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9½c; sales, 650 bales; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,650; stock, 9,645.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 21.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 12,555 bales; gross, 12,856; exports, Continent, 4,600; coastwise, 7,000; sales, 1,200; stock, 53,300.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 21.—COTTON—Easy; unchanged; net receipts, 19,251 bales; gross, 21,505; exports, France, 6,315; Continent, 8,035; sales, 5,000; stock, 121,642.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21.—COTTON—Easier at 9½c; receipts, 5,600 bales; shipments, 3,035; stock, 75,330; sales, 3,500.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—PETROLEUM—The most extraordinary market ever witnessed was that of today. The feeling over Sunday was of the most bearish character imaginable, some sales being reported at 80c, and the entire trade confidently expected the absolute dissolution of the market. It seems, however, that a syndicate had been formed and today were on a big slaughter of the bull interests. The scheme, if it was one, worked admirably. Opening strong at 85½c, the market rapidly advanced to 88c, broke to 80¾c, rallied and to 85½c, reacted to 84c, and then with a hurrah climbed to the scale, touching 89½c. Then the bears pulled the prices down to 80¾c, when the bull-and-bear wave of excitement was reached, oil selling at 79½c. It was one of the most exciting and eventful days in the history of the exchange. The feeling is that the panic and most unparalleled scenes of the day. The market bobbed about under rapid changes of sentiment between 80c and 85c. The feeling is extremely favorable to a further advance in the immediate future. New York was nearly short of oil, and that seems to have been the only substantial reason for the advance. The trade in the oil country appears to be settled on an carrying rates have advanced to 75c and 80c in Bradford, while in New York they are flat. The market closed at 82c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 21.—Petroleum—A more surprising turn of affairs could not in the oil market today has not been seen there for months. The trade looked for a further decline in prices, and fully expected that the country would be below 60. Instead of breaking, however, prices advanced 11c amid most intense excitement. The sudden advance caught the shorts badly, and two failures occurred on the Petroleum Exchange. The most important of these was E. B. Thompson, for whose account 250,000 bris were bought in under the rule. The difference in cash will be about $21,000. Ed. Forst also failed for 20,000 bris. His difference in cash is not large. The market opened at 69½c, and on heavy buying, caused by a report that the Standard had called in all the oil which it had been buying for two weeks, went immediately to 85½c. From this there was a decline of 1c, but prices rallied again under a bull raid and jumped to 91½c. A scene followed that has seldom been witnessed at the exchange in this city. Brokers shouted themselves hoarse and trampled on each other in frantic endeavors to either buy or cover. Crowds surged to the exchange, and the lobby was packed with the lambs. After reaching 71½c the market fell off to 69½c, and closed at 69½c. The transactions are estimated at 10,000,000 bris.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 21.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 69½c; highest, 71c; lowest, 69½c; closed, 69½c; sales, 11,557,000; clearances, 130,000; runs, 73,000; shipments, 107,226; charters, 47,398. Oil City Exchange stock, none bid, none offered.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—Petroleum—Quiet; standard white, 110° test, 7½c.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 21.—WHISKY—Steady; basis for finished goods, $1.11.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 21.—WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.07½@1.11½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 21.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 24½c.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Stronger on the Covering of Shorts—Chicago Operations.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Wheat Depressed by Very Large Receipts.

The Corn Market Steadied by an Active Demand for Shipment—Provisions Heavy.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
New York	$121,241,545	$ 94,716,308
Boston	10,771,873	11,573,107
Chicago	8,394,016	7,656,083
Philadelphia	7,664,229	7,455,381
St. Louis	2,504,794	2,328,009
Baltimore	2,318,127	2,239,324
New Orleans	1,823,317	1,227,456
Total	$156,767,305	$130,006,760

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c premium.

Boston, 50@12½c premium.

St. Louis, 40@55c premium.

Cincinnati, 60@65c premium.

New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

There was a good counter trade at the banks yesterday and a fair bulk of funds were loaned, the rates being about as hitherto—60@7 per cent on ordinary transactions. The feature of the day was, however, the sales of Eastern exchange, which were very large. The demand from the country banks was heavy and indicates that the country merchants are paying for their summer purchases of goods. But it would seem that the supply was fully up to the needs of buyers, for the rate remained at 25c premium. The bills were drawn against various sorts of Western property, flour and oats being conspicuous in the list. The supply of drafts from the rural regions was much larger with some of the banks than for a long time. The currency shipments were only moderate, and there was quite a flow of currency to this city from several directions. No movement of special significance in foreign bills was reported. The quotations were as follows:

	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Sterling posted rates	483½@484	485@485½
Do. actual	482	484
Commercial	479½@479¾	482¾@483
Francs	5.20½@5.20	5.18¾@5.18½
Commercial	5.22½	5.21¼
Marks	94¾	95¾
Commercial	94½	95½

The transactions in investment securities made a fair aggregate. Among the sales over the counter were 1,500 United States 4s at 119¾, $20,000 United States 3s at 101¾, $1,000 Cook County 7s of 1885 at 100½, $2,500 Cook County 4½s at 104¾, $3,000 City 7s of 1892 at 114½, $5,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 86½, $1,000 Denver Division 4s at 90½, $1,000 Dubuque Division 6s at $105, $10,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 97¾, and $5,000 Board of Trade 5s at 90½. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold ten shares of National Bank of Illinois stock at 147½, $2,000 City Railway 4½s at 95½, and $1,000 Dubuque Division 6s at 103¾.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	142	Chi City Ry. 5-20 6s	95¾
Continental N. Bank	110	Cook County 7s, 1885	100½
First National Bank	230	Cook County 7s, 1892	113½
Illinois Trust & Sav. Bk	150	Cook County 4½s	104¾
International Bank	113	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	108¾
Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	150	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 5-20 6s	103
Metro. Gt'n Nat. Bk.	105	South Park 6s, 1898	103
Nat. Bk. of America	115	South Park 7s, 1894-1903	120
Nat. Bk. of Illinois	145	W. Div. R. coup. 5-20 6s	103¾
Chicago City 7s, 1883	107	West Town 6s, 1899	105
Chicago City 7s, 1885	111½	Mut. U. T. Co. 6s, 1915	70
Chicago City 7s, 1887	114½	Mut. Gas Lt. & Coke Co.	95
Chicago City 7s, 1896	117½	Con. G. F. & L. Co. 6s	102
Chicago City 7s, 1897	119	Chicago City Ry	220½
Chicago City 6s, 1885	101½	North Chicago City Ry	120
Chicago City 7s, 1900	121	Con. Gas F. & L. Co.	35
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	Traders' Ins. Co.	117
Chicago City 6s, 1898	111	Cent. Union Tel. Co.	69
Chicago City 6s, 1898	111		

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange footed up 462,700 shares. It became evident as the day advanced that the short interest was very large, and the list generally closed higher than it opened. There is a considerable short interest left in spite of the large purchases to cover yesterday, and some of those brokers who are the most bearish for the long run advise against selling short and even favor buying for the long account on the expectation of a moderate profit. The deliveries of New York Central were very slow, and it was whispered that there would be a squeeze in Union Pacific today, the few people believed it. There was a pressure to sell the whole list at the opening, and New York Central was offered in large blocks, but it was soon found that the market was receiving a good support from some quarter, and it appeared later that Woerishoeffer, Cammack, Johnes, and others were covering. Woerishoeffer and Cammack, however, put out stocks freely toward the close. Gould and other members of the bull pool sold all the Union Pacific they could, it is thought, Willard sold Western Union, and the Rockafeller party got rid of a lot of St. Paul. It seemed that the West Shore Road was determined to keep up its war of rates. It is said to have made arrangements to carry large quantities of wheat from Chicago to New York at 7 cents a bu, the property to go to Europe. It is claimed that the business of the West Shore has increased fourfold since the rate-cutting began, but a movement is on foot to get rid of the receivers on the ground that they are not working in the interests of the security-holders. It was reported that all the trunk lines except the New York Central and the Pennsylvania had agreed on a $15 passenger rate between Chicago and New York. It was thought at the close of business that the debenture bonds of the New York Central had been much more than covered by the subscriptions. It is claimed that Vanderbilt sold 75,000 shares of New York Central, Lake Shore, and Northwestern Friday and Saturday. The financial condition of Reading attracted attention as usual. It is said that the floating debt is $16,500,000. There is good authority for the statement that the dividend of the New Jersey Central Road will be reduced. It would seem that the stock speculators of this city have pretty nearly evened up. The disposition to sell stocks was not very strong yesterday. It was felt even by the constitutional bears that they would be able to put out shorts at higher prices within a few days.

There was a decrease of $87,215 in the earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Road the second week of October; Chicago & Alton, $1,177 decrease; Canada Pacific, $18,000 increase; Omaha, $400 increase.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: In a roundabout way the Stock Exchange has today presented an unaccountable sort of market. Prices were sometimes bad, sometimes indifferent, finally good, but at times irregular and feverish. Upon the whole they were exceedingly mixed up, and nobody at the close had any definit idea whether they were likely in the future to be better or worse. Still, final quotations were higher to the extent of 1 or 2 per cent, and the market closed with considerable stability. At the opening the whole market was in the dumps. Shortly after the opening the so-called Vanderbilts improved on the information or impression that the holders of these properties had sold out all of their holdings that they intended to sell. Upon this belief there was a rally, and the Vanderbilts advanced somewhere about 2 per cent. Under so powerful a leadership the whole list fell into line, with the result of making the market considerably better at the close. The Gould stocks were under a cloud in the morning, but it was afterwards affirmed that Boston people had been buyers of Union Pacific, and that some 10,000 shares had been purchased here for German account, and the Gould properties caught up with the Vanderbilts. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. announce that the entire amount of the Central & Hudson debenture bonds has been taken, and that the subscriptions greatly exceeded the amount offered. The railroad war continues to be as bitter as ever, but it shows no aggravating symptoms today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Foreign exchange was dull, with rates unchanged. The foreign bankers state the decline in stocks has not yet induced any important European buying. Investors are disposed to hold off until after the Presidential election at any rate. The directors of the Metropolitan Bank have formally asked the consent of the stockholders to put the bank in liquidation. The original twenty-years' term for which the bank was organized expires next April. The following applications have been made to the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange: By the Northern Pacific, to list $625,000 general first-mortgage 6 per cent land-grant gold bonds issued on twenty-five miles of new road, making the total issue on 1,895 miles $47,394,000; by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, to list $1,496,000 consolidated first-mortgage bonds.

Dispatches from all domestic iron markets indicate the trade is in a semi-paralyzed condition. Pig-iron sales are small, but stocks are not large. Prices are irregular, with a downward tendency. Manufactured is the dullest for years. Steel rails are less settled. There are good-sized orders in the market at $27 to $27.50, but some companies hold at $28 to $28.50. The coffee and tea markets are very quiet, especially the latter. Options are neglected. The legitimate demand is not at all pressing, and speculation is dead. The latter fact is due largely to the scarcity of money.

Seventy-four miles of new railroad were constructed last week, making the total this year 2,880 miles, against 4,835 miles in 1883.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Oct. 20	Last Oct. 20
Canada Pacific	50	53½	53½	53½	
Canada Southern	1,600	50¾	50	50¾	50¾
Central Pacific	2,250	38¾	37¾	38¾	38
C., R. & Q.	2,400	118¾	118¾	119	119
C., C., C. & I.	100	56	56	56	56
Ches. & Ohio	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	300	16½	16½	16½	16½
Den. & Rio G.	165	9	9	9	9
Del. & Hud.	225	83	83	83	83
D., L. & W.	45,400	138¾	137¾	138¾	138¾
Erie	7,500	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Erie second		55	55	55	55
E. Tenn. & Ga.	2,500	45	44	45	45
Do pfd.		90	89	90	90
Fort Wayne	100	141	140	141	140
Illinois Central	2,200	119¾	119	119¾	120¾
Jersey Central	2,250	44	43¾	43¾	43
Kansas & Texas	4,600	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Lake Shore	24,975	87¾	86¾	87¾	86¾
Louis. & Nash.	5,300	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Manhattan Con.	1,200	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾
Minn. & St. L.	100	11	11	11	12
Mo. Pacific	4,450	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¾
Nash. & C.	100	35	35	35	35
N. Y. Central	55,400	99¾	98¾	99¾	98¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	21	21	21	21
Northern Pacific	700	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Do pfd	12,000	42¾	42¼	42¾	41¾
Northwestern	30,700	105	104¼	105	104¾
Do pfd	300	133	132	133	132¾
Ohio Central	150	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
Ont. & Western	1,100	13	13	13	13
Oregon Trans.	1,000	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	5,600	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¾
Pitts. & Ft. W.	100	134	134	134	134
Pitts. C. & St. L.	1,000	113	113	113	113
Rich. & Dan. term.	100	16	16	16	
Rich. & West P.	1,100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Rock Island	1,662	112¾	110¾	111¾	113¾
St. L. & San F.	100	20	20	20	
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	
St. Paul	63,500	74¾	73¾	74¾	74¾
Do pfd	4	103	103	103	103
St. Paul & O.	700	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
Do pfd	1,500	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,000	73	73	73	73¾
St. Paul, Min. & M.	1,000	74	74	74	74
Union Pacific	49,700	59¾	58¾	59¾	58¾
West Shore bonds		41	41	41	40¾
Western Union	66,177	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Pacific	102
American	91½	United States	53

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

4 per cent bonds	119	St. P. & S. C. firsts	113
United States 4s	119¾	Texas Pac. land grants	24¾
United States new 4s	121	Texas Pacific, S. G.	46¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	125	Union Pacific firsts	119¾
Central Pacific firsts	110	Union Pac. land grants	108¾
Erie seconds	108	Union Pac. sink'g f'nd.	113
Lehigh & W. cons'd	96		

STATE SECURITIES.

Tennessee 6s, old	39	Virginia deferred	5
Tenn. 6s, new (asked)	39½	Louisiana consols	70
Virginia 6s	38	Missouri 6s	103
Va. 6s, 2-3	38	Canada 6s	101

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$ 0 C B & Q db 5s	97	$ 2 000 Mich Cen 5s 1902	103¾
1000 C & O 1st—Series B	90	1000 N Y L E & W 2d 6s	70
1,000 do	89¾	5000 do	69¾
5,000 do	90	5000 do	69¾
5,000 C B & Q Iowa 5s	108¾	1000 do (seller 60)	70
2000 Cen Pac gld bds	110¾	1,000 do	71
5000 Can So 1st gld	87	5 000 do	69¾
80,000 D & G 1st	105	10000 do	69¾
50 0 do	97	10000 do	69¾
5,000 do	97	5000 do	69¾
5,000 D., L. & W.	125	5000 do	69¾
2000 Erie 1st pfd	108	2 000 do	69¾
80 0 D & R G W 1st	90¾	6000 N Y C & St L 1st	90
2000 E Tenn 5s	90¾	2,000 No Pac 1st coup	104
1000 do	90¾	3,000 do	104
2000 Fort Wayne 1st	129½	12 00 do	104
1400 Kins—DeSmntd.	102	1000 N J C 1st cn asst	102
2000 L & N A & M	90¾	1000 N Y con exp 1	104
1000 L & N 1st—NO & M	109¾	6000 N W con rev b	126
300 L Island 1st	121	1000 O S L 5s	93
14,000 M & St L 1st	94	500 do	93
9000 M & E 1st cons	113¾	15000 do	93
100 M K & T con 5s	104	5000 do	93
6000 M K & T 2d 4s	67	2000 Ore & Trans 1st	104
1000 do	66¾	5000 R & A 1st	50¾
60 0 do	66¾	5000 SPM & Minn 6s	110
5,000 do	66¾	1000 SL&SF 2d—Class B	1
5,000 do	66¾	1000 Tex Pac—R G D 4	
10 00 do	66¾	2 00 U P 1st	113¾
2000 do	66¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 Tenn comp bds	31	20 0 N Y W S & B	47¾
5,000 C & O currency	38	11000 do	41
15 00 do	39	4 0 N Y C 6s	104¾
1000 C B & Q 5s	108¾	1000 N Y L E & W 2d	69¾
2000 D & R G W 1st	93	5000 R W & O Rx 5s	67¾
4000 Ft W & Den 1st	61	6 00 do	68
50 0 M & St Paul—S M D	107	1000 R & A 1st	50¾
10 00 Mut Un Tel 6s	77¾	24000 SPM & M 1st cons	110
5000 U P 1st	113¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 A & P—W D 1st	75¾	1 0 Mo Pa 1st cons	91¾
2000 A & S 2d	103¾	3 00 do	91
5000 C & Ohio—Series B	79	9 00 do	92
1 00 do	79¾	1000 N J C 1st	104¾
1000 C B & Q 5s	108¾	10 0 M & E 1st cons	113¾
5000 C & O currency	37	25 00 No Pac 1st coup	102
100 Chi Per Gold bds	110¾	5 00 do	102
20 0 E Tenn 5s	91	2 0 do	102
1000 do	91¾	5000 N Y C 1st coup	13
1000 do	91¾	1000 N Y L E & W 2d	69¾
15000 E Tenn inc	15¾	1000 N Y W S & B 1st	47¾
10000 H & St Jo 6s con	110¾	2000 N Y W S & B inc	43¾
5000 K P 1st 6s 1895	103¾	1000 O S L 5s	93
3000 do	103¾	2,000 do	93
1000 do	103¾	1000 O & M cons	117
3000 Kan P 1st 6s 1895	103¾	1000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	107¾
2000 K P 1st cons	70	10 0 do	107¾
2000 L S & M coup	128	5 00 Tex Pac inc 1 g	44¾
2000 Mut Un Tel 6s	77¾	1000 U P 1st	113¾
1 00 do	77¾	11000 WSL&P—Chi'd	69
100 do	69¾		

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Money lends at 1¼@2½; closed at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, unchanged at 481½; do, demand, 484¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The week opens with a quiet but steady money market. The banks are discounting mercantile paper for their customers at 5 per cent and for others at 6@7 per cent. Miscellaneous paper ranges at 6½@7 per cent, and corporation paper at 6@ 5 per cent, mostly at 4½. Call loans, with collateral security, may be quoted at 3@4 per cent per annum. There is some paper offering at 8 per cent, but it is not in demand. The note brokers are doing business at 5@5½ per cent, and can readily dispose of first-class paper at the lower rate. The savings banks and trust companies are lending money at low rates of interest with acceptable security. The country banks are firm at 5½@6 per cent for the general run of local paper. The balances between the banks today have been at 2 per cent. New York funds have been at 9, 10, and 12 cents premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $10,771,873 and the balances $1,292,135. The stock market was active, but weak. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Brooklyn Land Co	50	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Am. Bell	50	179	179	179	179
N. E. Telephone	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Erie Telephone	50	16½	16½	16½	16
Atchison	1,500	67¾	67¾	67	67
Eastern	100	80	80	80	80
N. Y. & N. E.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	100	51	51	51	51
Calumet		125	125	125	125
Second board—					
C. B. & Q.	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Flint pfd	25	9½	14	9½	9½
Mexican Central	34	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Union Pacific	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Am. Bell	10	178	178	178	178
Atchison	600	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Den ex 4s	89¾	2000 Mex 7s	81¾
9,000 Eastern 6s	111	5000 N Y & N E 6s	90
1,000 Mex Cent 7s	81¾		

SECOND BOARD.

5000 C B & Q 4s	85¾	1000 B & M in Neb 4s	81
25000 Mex 7s	81¾	3000 T C & St L 6s	93

CLEARING-HOUSE RETURNS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, gives the gross exchanges for the week ended Oct. 18, with the percentage of decrease and increase, compared with the corresponding week of 1883:

New York	$535,690,033	Decrease 43.6
Boston	65,510,695	Decrease 11.6
Philadelphia	49,467,638	Decrease 25.9
Chicago	45,425,764	Decrease 14.5
St. Louis	14,564,724	Decrease 8.7
Baltimore	12,889,649	Decrease 14.3
San Francisco	12,900,604	Decrease 8.3
Cincinnati	8,849,950	Decrease 15.8
Pittsburg	8,261,175	Decrease 4.0
Providence	4,483,800	Decrease 29.3
Louisville	3,649,566	Decrease 11.4
Milwaukee	3,878,849	Increase 7.3
Detroit	2,501,695	Decrease 6.6
Kansas City	2,089,230	Increase 46.9
Cleveland	2,165,966	Decrease 8.0
Hartford	1,344,371	Decrease 17.2
Indianapolis	1,301,134	De rease 11.2
New Haven	1,110,259	Decrease 2.2
Memphis	1,397,660	Decrease 7.3
Columbus	1,429,164	Increase 29.9
Peoria	849,146	Decrease 11.9
Portland	855,359	Increase 4.7
Springfield	737,425	Decrease 5.7
Worcester	877,360	Inc ease 1.5
Syracuse	740,276	Increase 11.6
Lowell	510,255	Decrease 21.6
Total	$797,000,037	Decrease 35.5
Outside New York	245,849,047	Decrease 14.1

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